ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,078—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 1894. 5 P.M.
P.&O. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th "
P.&O. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	22nd "
P.&O. GANGES	4206	800	G W Atchison.	29th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell.	6th July.
P.&O. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	13th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	20th "
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	27th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
P.&O. SHANNON	4139	800	E. Crewe	10th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	17th "
R.* HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	31st "

The Steamers marked P.&O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
R.* This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Masagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo:—

RAVENNA, 30th May
CLYDE, 13th June; ROSETTA, 27th June;
SURAT, 11th July; CATHAY, 25th July.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st June,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th June.
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	9th July.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

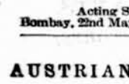
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	350	21st June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 21st, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAMER TO KARACHI.



DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,390 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY MORNING direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamers, SATRUNJI and MAHANADI, 1,122 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.
These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.
Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.
Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES,
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th June, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay.
ASIA	J. Laird	June 9.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	July 30.
ARABIA	G. Read	August 3.
ARMENIA	R. Garrick	August 22.
ASIA	J. Laird	September 26.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	October 13.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, May 23, 1894.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 5th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 31st May, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,610 tons, on the 2nd June, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 31st May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 6th June, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th May, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

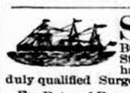
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.



S. S. "ETOLIA," 3,139 tons, Captain R. JONES, will SAIL from BOMBAY to HULL on June 5th. This Steamer is fitted with Electric Light and has all Cabins amidship. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 21st May, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE

BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION AND THE

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the Bombay Gazette.

PRICE: 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Alber Building, Fort.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

THERMOMETERS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
BATH, 8 inches, metal scale, enamel tube, in Japanned case, black or white	each	3 8	4 0
" 10 inches, metal scale, enamel tube, in Japanned case, black or white	"	4 4	4 12
" 8 inches, printed Porcelain scale, enamel tube, in Japanned case	"	5 4	5 14
" 10 inches, printed Porcelain scale, enamel tube, in Japanned case	"	6 4	7 0
HOUSE. 8 inch scale on boxwood, Fahr. and Cent. graduations	"	2 8	3 4
HOUSE. 8 " " " enamel tube, bevelled edges, superior finish	"	3 4	3 10
HOUSE. 10 " " " "	"	5 0	5 10
KEW OBSERVATORY (Meteorological Office and Admiralty Pattern), divisions etched on stem, figures indelibly burnt in on porcelain scale, mounted in copper case, with verification from Kew Observatory	"	13 0	14 8
GARDEN THERMOMETERS, solid zinc scale, raised figures and divisions	"	4 6	4 14
POCKET, 4-in. ivory scale, Fahr. and Cent. graduations, in revolving German silver case	"	9 8	10 10
POCKET, 6-in " " " "	"	11 0	12 4

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM, 10-inch porcelain scales, on oak, engine-divided on stem and figured on scale (An excellent pair for general use.)	per pair	25 0	28 0
MAXIMUM and MINIMUM STANDARD, engine-divided on stem, mounted on indelible porcelain scale, on oak frame	per pair	38 0	43 0
MAXIMUM and MINIMUM, engine-divided on stem, divided and figured on opal glass scale, mounted on solid frame	per pair	39 0	44 0
MAXIMUM or MINIMUM, Single	each	19 8	22 0
MINIMUM for Terrestrial radiation, on brass pedestal, complete	"	25 0	28 0
MAXIMUM for Solar radiation, with black bulb and stem in vacuo, on brass pedestal, complete		37 8	42 8
MAXIMUM and MINIMUM, the pair in neat pocket mahogany case, as designed expressly for the late Dr. Livingstone. They are divided on the stem, and cannot be injured in travelling, unless by actual breakage		34 0	38 0
MAXIMUM and MINIMUM, smaller size, as designed for the Alpine Club		29 0	31 8
MAXIMUM and MINIMUM, combined (*Six's* principle) shows present temperature and registers past extremes of heat and cold, boxwood scale, 10-inch Japanned case, with magnet	each	12 8	14 0
Ditto Japanned 10-inch porcelain scale, superior		23 0	26 0
Ditto " 12 " " "		26 0	29 8
SIX'S THERMOMETER, 20-inch porcelain scale, bold figures, on oak board, with bracket to revolve	each	54 0	60 0
SIX'S do. do. Hicks's new Patent Double Self-Recording			

This Invention is the very latest and most serviceable improvement in Maximum and Minimum Thermometers. It consists of the addition of two scales and two needles to the same tube as the original Thermometer; the object being to enable the observer to compare the readings of to-day with those of yesterday by an extremely simple process. This is effected by leaving the tubes of sufficient length to permit of an additional scale with compressed divisions being placed above the other.

In all other respects the Thermometer acts as formerly, *viz.*, the indices are moved by the Mercury to the maximum and minimum temperature, and the additional indicators at the top are moved by a magnet and "set" on their own scales to a similar reading to that given below. As the upper indices remain absolutely stationary it follows that a record for comparison on the morrow is retained. The very great advantage and convenience of this thoroughly simple and ingenious invention cannot fail to be universally appreciated.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Boxwood scale, enamel Tube, in white Japanned case	each	12 8	14 0
Porcelain or enamel glass scale	"	16 8	18 0

HICKS'S NEW PATENT BABY'S FOOD, BATH, AND CLINICAL THERMOMETER.

This ingenious eble instrument in the the baby's food and of long, and made, either when inserted in the bath, and also serves as a handle for the Instrument. There are only three division lines on the stem of the Thermometer, so the nurse is not confused by having to distinguish between a large number of degrees.

Thermometer has been expressly designed for nursery use, and should prove an invaluable treatment of young children, as by its aid the nurse can regulate the temperature of its bath, and can also tell whether the child is well or unwell. It is about six inches with a round hollow ball, or long hollow top, which enables the Thermometer to float

Price, each, Cash, Rs. 5-4; Credit, Rs. 5-14.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

"JOHANNIS,"

THE KING OF TABLE WATERS.

Price per doz. bottles.....Rs. 6-8
" " " half-bottles.....Rs. 4-8

Write for Booklet, "Travels in search of a Pleasant and Wholesome Beverage," by Dr. Syntax, Junior. Free on application.

SOLE AGENTS:—

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

WELLS' ROUGH ON PREPARATIONS.

Rough on Corns, Rats, Itch, Cough, Piles, Rats, Mother Swan's Syrup, &c.

Brain and S. Pills, Buchubaiba, Injection Fleur, Hair Balsam, Health Renewer, Leaurel Oil,

AGENTS:
F. S. MADON & Co., 170, Shaik Memon Street, near Jooma Musjid, Bombay.

THE

"APOLLO" SHIRT

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

MAKERS,

BOMBAY.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF

NEW SHIRTINGS.

CEYLON FLANNELS,
ALL WOOL FLANNELS,
CELLULAR CLOTHS,
FRENCH CAMBRICS,
ZEPHYR SHIRTINGS,
OXFORD CLOTHS,
HOPSACK MATTES,
ETON CLOTHS.

CHOLERA.

No one need fear this fell disease if they have at hand

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE,

WHICH IS A SURE AND UNFAILING REMEDY.

Per Bottle, Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

GENTLEMEN'S SIMPLE AND RELIABLE.

GOLD WATCHES.

ELEGANT, FASHIONABLE AND WELL WORTH THE MONEY.

Rs. 115, Crystal Face Case. Rs. 135, Hunting. ½ Hunting, Rs. 140

In plain Engine-turned or Chased cases; sound Lever movements; all essential parts, Jewelled, and Guaranteed for two years, to keep accurate time in any Climate.

These Watches for the prices are a marvel of cheapness. They cannot, of course, be compared with our

STANDARD GOLD WATCHES,

As illustrated and advertised in every Saturday's issue of the "TIMES OF INDIA," and which are the nearest approach to our ideal of perfection in Pocket Watches; but we have no hesitation in stating, nevertheless, that the cheaper class of Watches will be found a very welcome substitute by those who cannot afford.

Rs. 320, for a Crystal Face Case; Rs. 375, Hunting; ½ Hunting, Rs. 380.

We have every confidence in promising that our cheaper recommendation will under no circumstances disgrace their Sponsors.

EVERY WATCH IS GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS, AND SENT *POST FREE* AT OUR OWN RISK TO ANY PART OF INDIA AND BURMAH.

For Chronographs, Repeaters, Calendars, and other Complicated Watches, please apply to

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOME OF CHOLERA

IS IN INDIA.

ERNEST HART, F.R.C.S., &c., &c., Chairman of the National Health Society, writes in the *NINETEENTH CENTURY* on "CHOLERA, and OUR PROTECTION AGAINST IT":—"Specifically polluted DRINKING WATER was and is regarded not only as an adjuvant cause of the spread of ASIATIC CHOLERA, but as the *causa causans* of this and of all well-observed Cholera Epidemics."

KEMP'S NEW STANDARD WATER-FILTER,

FILLED WITH THEIR ANTI-GERM MEDIUM,

Is one of the best and simplest safeguards against this disease.

1 GALLON SIZE.....Rs. 10. | 2 GALLON SIZE.....Rs. 15.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt.

SHIRTS.
Twill Lining,
With or Without Collars,
Six for Rs. 15.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth,
For wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 15-8.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
For Dress.
Pique or Best Fourfold Linen throughout
Six for Rs. 33.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, also in Colours,
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Unshrinkable Flannel. Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
Patterns with our Improved Self-measurement System on Application.

THORPE AND CO.,

MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ASIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and Discharges in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 30 Cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to Survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 29th May, 1894.

KHAKEE DRILL.

FAST DYED KHAKEE DRILL, both yarn and piece-dyed, is now available at the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, in both large and small quantities. Regiments and large buyers liberally dealt with.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

ASQUITH & LORD,

HIGH CLASS TAILORS,

BREECHES-MAKERS,

SHIRT-MAKERS,

HOSIERS AND HATTERS.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Key-board, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and for warded or Stored.

PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

J. NEUBERG,

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY FOR THE WELL-KNOWN BASEL MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS OF MANGALORE AND CANNANORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.

		Rs. a. Each			Rs. a. Each
5/4 feet by	5/4 feet.	3 4	7 feet by 9	feet	7 0
5/4 " "	7/4 "	4 6	7 " " 10	"	8 0
6 " "	6 "	4 0	7 " " 12	"	9 8
6 " "	8 "	5 6	7 " " 14	"	11 0
6 " "	9 "	6 0	7/4 " " 7/4	"	6 4
6/4 " "	6/4 "	4 8	7/4 " " 10	"	8 8
6/4 " "	9 "	6 12	7/4 " " 12	"	10 4
6/4 " "	10 "	7 8	7/4 " " 14	"	12 0
6/4 " "	12 "	9 0	7/4 " " 18	"	15 8
6/4 " "	6/4 "	4 14	8/4 " " 8/4	"	7 4
6/4 " "	8 "	6 0	8/4 " " 10	"	8 14
6/4 " "	9 "	6 12	8/4 " " 20	"	17 12
6/4 " "	10 "	7 8	8/4 " " 24	"	21 4
6/4 " "	12 "	9 0	8/4 " " 8/4	"	8 0
7 " "	7 "	5 8	9 " " 9	"	9 8
7 " "	8 "	6 5	10 " " 3/4	"	4 0

DIAMOND PATTERN.

		Rs. a. Each			Rs. a. Each.
5 feet by	5 feet,	2 2	6 feet by 12	feet,	6 0
5 " "	6 "	2 8	7 " " 7	"	4 2
5 " "	7/4 "	3 2	7 " " 9	"	5 4
5/4 " "	5/4 "	2 9	7 " " 10	"	6 0
5/4 " "	7/4 "	3 8	7 " " 12	"	7 4
5/4 " "	11 "	5 3	7/4 " " 7/4	"	4 8
6 " "	6 "	3 0	7/4 " " 9	"	5 10
6 " "	7 "	3 8	7/4 " " 10/4	"	6 9
6 " "	8 "	4 0	7/4 " " 12	"	7 8
6 " "	9 "	4 8	7/4 " " 15	"	9 6
6 " "	10 "	5 0	7/4 " " 18	"	11 4
6 " "	11 "	5 8	7/4 " " 20	"	12 8

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.	Rs. as. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs. as. Per dozen.
19 inches square, ...	4 6	18 inches square, ...	3 0 / 3 6
20 " " ...	4 8	20 " " ...	3 12 / 3 14
22 " " ...	5 4	22 " " ...	4 6
24 " " ...	5 8	24 " " ...	4 12

DAMASK TABLE SIDE SLIPS.

	Per yard.		Per yard.
20 inches wide	0 10	24 inches wide	0 12

HAND AND TABLE TOWELS.

STOUT HONEYCOMB PATTERN.

Prime Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
24 by 36 inches.....	6 4	32 by 72 inches.....	16 0
32 by 32 "	7 0	34 by 34 "	8 0
32 by 45 "	10 0	34 by 45 "	10 8
32 by 54 "	12 0	34 by 72 "	17 0

Second Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
32 by 32 inches.....	6 0	32 by 54 inches.....	10 0
32 by 45 "	8 0	34 by 34 "	6 8

34 by 45 inches, per doz. Rs. 8-8.

TOILET TOWELS.

STRIPED PATTERN.	Rs. a. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs. a. Per dozen.
28 by 36 inches.....	6 0	28 by 36 inches.....	6 8
34 by 34 "	7 0	34 by 34 "	7 8
34 by 45 "	9 8	34 by 45 "	10 0
34 by 54 "	11 0	34 by 54 "	11 8

KITCHEN AND GLASS TOWELS.

READY MADE.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
22 by 36 inches, soft	3 4	36 by 36 inches, soft	3 8
27 by 36 " stout	4 8	22 by 36 " blue check	3 12

Kitchen Towelling, 4/4 annas per yard.

COUNTERPANES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
For Single Cots, 7/4 by 5 feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	4 8	For Double Cots, 7/4 by 7/4 feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	7 8
White, fringed on 4 Sides, each.....	5 0	White, fringed on 4 sides, each.....	8 0
White, with red border on 4 sides.....	6 0	Red, fringed on 2 sides, each.....	9 12

TOILET TABLE COVERS, D'OYLEYS AND SHEETING.

GINGHAMS, COATINGS, TROUSERINGS AND COTTON TWEEDS.

Patterns and Prices forwarded on Application to

J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GLARE GLASSES, in the most approved forms and Tints, recommended by the leading Ophthalmic Surgeons. The finest picked Lenses, without flaws or air bubbles so distressing and injurious to the eyes.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

NEWEST STYLES and PATTERNS in Gents Bag Top and Full-fronted CAPS, Tweed, Corduroy and Buckskin, Rs. 2-12 and 3-4, Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WE Manufacture the AUTOMATIC CHAIN STITCH MACHINES. They are noiseless and very easy.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

ADVICE to those Requiring Comfortable Airy HOMES. Good Table. Call and see.—COLLETT'S BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, Hornby Road, next to J. J. School. Terms Moderate.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS, BOMBAY.—The Schools will RE-ASSEMBLE after the May Holidays on MONDAY, 11th June.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEA.—Imperial Family Mixture and Breakfast Mixture, par Excellence, at Re. 1-2, 14 as. and 11 as. per lb., respectively from General Young Husband's Celebrated Tea Gardens.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GOOD STABLING, WANTED, in Fort. Two Horses and one Victoria. Address, with terms, "X2," care of this Office.

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AGENTS, WANTED.—RELIABLE DEALERS or AGENTS to Sell a STANDARD Typewriter at a Low Price. Guaranteed the Best one made. Liberal arrangements on Lots of five or more.—FRANKLIN Co., 308, Broadway, New York, U.S.A.

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TO LET.—TOP FLOOR, near Gymkhana, suitable for small Family or two Bachelors, Furnished or Unfurnished. Rent moderate. Apply to "WAUDBY," care of this Office.

PEARSE & Co. are Wholesale Importers of Best Oilman's Stores. Their Prices compare Favourably with those of any Firm in Bombay. Custard Powder, packet, As. 6. Jelly Powder, packet, As. 6. Baking Powder, tin, As. 4½.—APOLLO STREET, Bombay.

REQUIRED, for the District Board, a Local FUND OVERSEER. Salary Rs. 100, exclusive of Travelling allowance; and a FIREMAN for WORK SHOP. Salary Rs. 25. Apply to the OFFG. DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, Ellichpur, Berar.

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MESSRS. BATH & Co., of Worli, Cleveland Hill, Dadar, Bombay, near Dr. Batliwala's Dispensary, will Supply FRESH FISH, FRUITS & MANGOES, &c., to Up-countries, Hotels, &c., on Shortest Notice.

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TAYLOR'S HOTEL.—Near the Victoria Gardens, Victoria Road, Byculla, only three minutes walk from Tram and Railway Station. Situated in a cool, healthy, airy, and Convenient Locality. Terms moderate.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have spent one day at the Alexandra Hotel, and have received great attention from the Proprietor and his servants. The food is good, and the charges very moderate indeed.—(Sd.) T. WINGATE, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL.—A few good SINGLE and DOUBLE ROOMS are now AVAILABLE. Terms Moderate.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkars:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co. PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

GILLINGHAM'S CIMENT, Cast-Iron Rain Water Pipes, Stone Drainage Pipes of all Sizes, FOR SALE, Cheap. Also Accessories. Apply F. FISCHER and Co., No. 8, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BRAIDED WIRE PILLOWS, Comfortable, Clean, and Cool, can now be had in Various Sizes from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

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PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

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ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters an eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 12, Meadows Street.

GENTLEMAN desires a SITUATION as TRAVELLING COMPANION. Is well up in Continental Languages and has first class References. Apply "TRAVELLER," care of this Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

NOTICES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTIETH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Fort Premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day, 1894, at 4-30 P.M. The following is the business of the Meeting:—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 31st March, 1894, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To Elect Auditors and fix their Remuneration,

By Order,

WILLIAM CARTER, General Manager.

Bombay, 18th May, 1894.

REWARD RS. 25 (TWENTY-FIVE).

LOST, on the Ry. Line, between WATHAR and POONA, a PACKET containing one C-Note of B'bay Circle No. W-39 8434 for Rs. 100 (One Hundred). One Cheque on the Bank of B'bay (Poona Branch) drawn by Dastoor Symanjee Jamasjee in favor of Khan Bahadoor Dastoor Hoshungjee Jamasjee for Rs. 200 (Two Hundred). One Cheque on Grindlay, Groom and Co., in favor of Mr. Burjorjee Peroshaw by Captain Upperton.

Anyone who will lead to the Recovery will be Rewarded.

BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Dak Supplier, Main Street, Poona.

BENGAL VETERINARY INSTITUTION.

REQUIRED, one LECTURER on Physiology and one on MATERIA MEDICA, in the above Institution. Salary Rs. 80 a month each. Apply, with testimonials, to the PRINCIPAL, Bengal Veterinary Institution, Calcutta.

TENDERS are invited for purchase of 5,000 (Five thousand) SOUND EMPTY OAK WOOD English imported Beer Hhds. (54 Gallons) delivered in monthly Lots of about 420. Apply to

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RUGBY UNION CHALLENGE CUP.

ENTRIES for the above Cup CLOSE on JUNE 15th. All Clubs wishing to Enter will please send in their Names, together with an Entrance Fee of Rs. 5, to

FRANK CARTER, 6, "Lyons Range," Calcutta.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walk, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 525 OF 1891.

POCHAJEE BYRAMJEE BATLIBOI, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Frere Road, within the Fort .....Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

PEROZSHAW FRAMJEE BATTLIWALLA, Parsee, residing at Bandora, in the District of Thana .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the twenty-sixth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, the following Immoveable Property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twentieth Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Pochajee Byramjee Batliboi, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Perozshaw Framjee Battliwalla, or either of them in the property hereinafter described, that is to say: That piece of land and batty fields and grass land, together with the dwelling-house and messuages and mango and other trees standing thereon, commonly called or known by the name of "Perouz Baug," situate at Bandora, in the Taluka of Salsette, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement eighty-two thousand one hundred and ninety-nine square yards and one-fourth of another square yard or thereabouts, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Perozshaw Framjee Battliwalla, and are now in the possession of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, the Receiver appointed herein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort of Bombay.—Dated this 17th Day of April, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN, Commissioner.

ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE,

APPOLO BUNDER.

REDUCTION of RATES for MONSOON MONTHS.

Special Terms may be arranged from 1st May to 30th September.

Mr. P. CORENTIN has been appointed CHEF.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER.

HENRY HISCOCKS,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,

CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

INVITES INSPECTION of his BAKERY which is THE BEST LOCATED BAKERY in Bombay, it being free from disagreeable surroundings. Those who desire to obtain GOOD WHOLESOME BREAD should, therefore, satisfy themselves BY PERSONAL INSPECTION that their Baker's Premises have no objectionable surroundings. He further begs to notify that he has started the Wiltshire Dairy, and that having HIS OWN MILCH CATTLE, he is able to Guarantee the Absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce.

N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

"KEATING'S POWDER"
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This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (while perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCK ROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other Species of Insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying Fleas in the Dogs, as also ladies for their Pet Dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the Genuine Powder bear the Autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATINGS WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the Only certain Remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly Safe and Mild Preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 25 Lakhs.

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OPEN to All Members of the Professional, Commercial, Planting and Railway communities, as well as Government Servants.

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GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

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ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

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received on Terms to be learnt on application.

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SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES:
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GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

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R. KENNEDY, Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP.....	Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE	Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....	Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.

FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

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(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD, Officiating Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 120,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO,
KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY
NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR
AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

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As we have said, the report cannot but be considered as of a very satisfactory nature. An increase in the Yearly Premiums of nearly 100 per cent. and a Reduction in Expenditure . . is something of which the Directors may justifiably be proud, especially having regard to the fact that such a thing has been found possible after less than three years of existence. Many an older company would like to go and do likewise.—*The Colonies and India.*

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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BOMBAY.					
Bank of Bombay	30,000	300	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Bank of Bengal	40,000	400	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mgs.	{4,000 / 2,000 / 3,000}	100 / 100 / 10	50 / 10 p. c.		165 to 160 / 65 to 70 / 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60xl
Charter Bank of India, Australia & China	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	2 25
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	{1,000 / 750}	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	325 / 240
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	4
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	104
Batty Brothers	6,625	200	135	18	4
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,350	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 200	4,825
Bo. New Imm.	500	375	225	Rs. 75	1,210
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,315
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	245
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	280	7½ pr. ct.	300
Geyer & Co., Ld.	800	100	70	—	70 nom
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Khangir Karanji & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	14,000	200	175	Rs. 33-12	310
Kurrachee Landing & Shipping Co.	800	500	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	101
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	5
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	170
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	86
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	19	455
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	250	5,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,320
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	200	100	60	975
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	9,300	£5	all	5	19xd
	1		100		
			99		
PRESS COMPANIES.		Yearly	Rs.		
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	1,000
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	260
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	210xd
Bhownuggor City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	4vd 45	285
Bombay Cotton Broui's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	137½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	14	107½ 207½
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	302½
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,200
English Press Manfg.	400	250	—	Nil	105
Fort	515	2500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,150
French	200	500	all	Nil	410
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	450
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	110
Khancaum	240	450	450	Nil	38½
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Manchandpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	123
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	19	100
Motussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	375
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	220
New Bengal	1,200	500	500	Nil	520
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25 dv	435
Rajpipla (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	59
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	90	180	1,320
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	525
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16	210
Volkart		1,000	1000	Rs. 0	1,050
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,800	1,000	all	Rs. 15	475
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	295
Bombay National Manufacturing Co., Ld.	900	1,000	1,000	—	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,100
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	—	765
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	620
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	325
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	395
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	5,688	100	100	5	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	315xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Framjee Petit	1,280	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd	165
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	4	630
Howard and Bullough	1,600	500	500	2 Rs. 1	510
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,165
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 50	290
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,140
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	515
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		117½
Jowraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	900	35	805
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	580
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	72
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15per ct.	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	610
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	790
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,375
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	117½
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	315
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,220
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	470
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	775
Sassoon	1,200	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Shahapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	—	1,310
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	520
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	12½	325xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,320	250	250	12½	155
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	455
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	551
Vaishunker Lakhmishanker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	500	500	15	500
Victoria Mills.	550	1,000	1,000	25	200
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	655
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—
Union Mills Ld.	900	1,000	1,000		500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	29-12
China Leaf	"	29-4 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	29-4 "
Do. do. new	"	29 "
Australia do.	"	29-4
Bombay do.	"	29-3
English Sovereigns	"	18-5
Do. Dragons	"	18-5
Bar Silver 17 Beltcrnose	"	93-0
Do. 17½ do.	"	93-0
Carolas Dollars	"	205 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	195 "
Franc pieces	"	310

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Treacher and Co., 4-30 p.m.
Alcock, Ashdown and Co., 4-30 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Mikado (s), from Hull ; Kapurthala (s), Karachi ; Asia (s), Liverpool ; and Java (s), Zanzibar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Karagola (s), for Karachi ; and Webster (s), Diamond Island.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Brahmani entered the dock on Monday, and the steamer Mikado yesterday ; the steamers Sabarmati and Bahaduri left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Knight Commander entered, and the steamer Chyebassa left the dock, yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 29th May, 1894, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at Offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 45, viz., 1s. 1d. per rupee.

ARREST OF RUNAWAY PRISONERS.—Syed Hoosein Jaffer Hoosein and Rajabally Moosabhoy, who escaped from the Ahmedabad Jail, about five months ago, were apprehended, at 10 o'clock, on Monday night, at Mathew Road, by two policemen of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police.

BURGLARY AT NEW NAGPADA.—Dewji Raghowji, a peon, residing near Mustan Tank, at New Nagpada, has reported to the police that, during his absence from home, on Monday last, a portion of the partition, which separated his room from an adjoining room, was broken, and an entrance having been effected, gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 210, were stolen.

REPORTED THEFT.—Haji Joonas Mohidin, residing at Ripon Road, has reported to the police, that he arrived in Bombay from Bussorah about eighteen days ago, with a female Seedee servant, named Wallah. On the night of the 27th instant she was discharged from the house, and subsequently it was discovered by the complainant that gold and silver ornaments and pieces of wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 154, had been stolen from a box, the key of which was kept by the woman.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED MURDERER.—Fattoo Karim, aged thirty-five years, describing himself as a weaver and a native of Konaghar, in the Pallanpore State, was, yesterday, brought on remand by Inspector Holdway, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of having, on or about the 8th instant at Konaghar, committed murder of Fattoo Noorji valad Valigaji. A letter from the Political Agent at Pallanpore having been received, the Magistrate ordered the accused to be sent to that place under police custody.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Major Smith and the Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

Quadrille .....The Royal Boudour.....Coote.
Overture .....Concert .....Titl.
Valse.....Moreska .....Florence Farc.
Selection .....Folk Songs of Italy .....Ratzepezotti.
Cavatina .....La Regina di Golconda .....Donizetti.
Galop.....Feldjager .....Peplow.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SHOP LIFTING IN BOMBAY.—Thomas L. D'Cruz was, yesterday, charged by Inspector Briscoe, before Mr. Sanders Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with stealing a waist-coat and a set of silver studs belonging to Shaikh Hoosein Shaikh Abba. The accused entered the shop of the complainant, on Sunday night, at Colaba, and, removing the waist-coat with the studs, cleared out. The coat was subsequently sold to a boatman, from whom the police succeeded in recovering it. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCES AND THE POLICE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Briscoe charged twenty-three conveyance owners with having failed to comply with certain orders contained in the notices issued under the orders of the Commissioner of Police. The conveyance owners were called upon by the police to make certain alterations and repairs to the vehicles sent out in charge of drivers for hire in public streets. The charge having been proved, and the conveyances being shown not in a fit condition to be allowed to carry passengers the Magistrate sentenced each of the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

DEATHS FROM NATURAL CAUSES.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Deputy Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Hindu burning-ground, regarding the death of Bhanji Purshotam, a carpenter, aged fifty years, residing at Thana Lane, Pydhownee. For the last seven or eight months the deceased had been suffering from cough and difficulty of breathing. At 9 o'clock, on Monday night, he went to sleep on the verandah of his house and, at 5 o'clock, on the following morning, he was found lying dead below the verandah. A verdict of death from natural causes was recorded.—Another inquest was held at the same place on the body of Doolabdas Visram, aged thirty years, residing at Papel Wady. The deceased was a clerk in the service of Mr. Cursondas Chubildas, barrister-at-law. For the last five years Doolabdas had been complaining of pain in his chest, giddiness, and difficulty of breathing. At about 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, his (deceased's) mother died and the deceased, with three other persons, carried her corpse to the Hindu burning-ground for cremation. Having placed the corpse on the ground, the deceased sat down, and died almost immediately. A verdict of death from natural causes was returned by the jury.

MESSRS. ARDESIR AND BYRAMJEE, of Oxford Street, London, and Hummum Street, Bombay, were the recipients of the highest number of prizes at the Chicago Exhibition of any exhibitions from the Bombay Presidency. The illustrated guide to the Exhibition gives a capital sketch of the stall of the firm and the following letter-press describing it :—" This beautiful booth is of carved blackwood from Bombay. The facade shows the artistic skill of those who accomplished the work. A strong smell of sandal-wood, so common to Oriental structures, greets us as we enter, it is from several cabinets made of that wood, one of them from Mysore, a marvel of intricate carving. Many pieces of blackwood furniture are here, in colour it resembles ebony, being only a shade or so lighter, and it is said to be as hard and durable as teak. Tables, chairs, and cabinets are carved with grotesque devices, elephants, camels, horses, gods, goddesses, men, women, birds, and fishes, all seem to have come alike to the artists. The work is all done by hand, and is as smooth as marble to the touch. There is here also a very fine screen of teakwood, elaborately carved ; it required several years to finish the details. On some of the tables we observe many small articles in silver ; these were made in Cashmere and Cutch, where the cleverest silver-smiths and metal-workers in India are found. The objects are very various, representing statuettes, small baskets, pagodas, temples, pins, and other toilet articles. The silver has the appearance of age ; it looks so dark that at first glance we are misled into the opinion that it is oxidized. The Chinese treatment and character prevail in the ivory, which is of very fine texture. We note some lovely scarfs for tables, worked in gold and silver thread, on silk and velvet, and also some rags such as the upper-class Hindus love to possess. The table-covers in subdued colours are also very beautiful. An interesting part of the collection is several ivory inlaid portraits, and curious kind of embroidery called beetle-wing, which looks as though made of iridiscent flakes. The display of brass-ware is profuse and very curious. Trays of hammered brass or of the plain metal abound. Here are baskets looking as though woven of willow, censors, gongs, bells, shields, boxes, and even tables, furniture, all of brass from Benares, the Holy City of India. Some of this brass is plain, other pieces are enamelled in different colours ; the result is wonderfully charming. The art is said to be a secret among the people of Benares, none of the European nations have as yet discovered how it is accomplished. We turn from this little corner of the Orient, feeling that we have learned much of our Aryan brethren."

FIRE AT NULL BAZAAR.

THE following is the official report submitted by Mr. Greenan, the Divisional Superintendent, to the Commissioner of Police, regarding the fire which broke out, on Monday night, at Null Bazaar :—Last night, about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in a shop, belonging to one Megji Kurrim, and situated at the back of the Null Bazaar Market, in Doctor Street. Owing to the inflammable materials kept in the shop, viz., kerosine oil, matches, papers, &c., the fire soon spread to the adjoining shops in the same building. The fire-brigade steamers were soon on the scene, and in a short time got the fire under, but not before damage—both to the building and to the several shops, together with their contents—to the amount of Rs. 19,700 had been done. The cause of the fire is not known, but inquiries are being made.

BRANDED BY A WOMAN.

BEFORE Mr. Sanders Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Succoo, a woman of bad repute, was brought up by Inspector Wilson on a charge of causing grievous hurt to Dhondi, a Hindu girl of sixteen, by means of a heated iron. The complainant being ill in the hospital the Magistrate remanded the hearing of the charge until the 12th June.

The House Surgeon of the Hospital intimated that the girl was in a critical condition, and the Magistrate therefore proceeded to the G. T. Hospital to take down her "dying declaration."

Dhondi said : I am a courtesan. I used to live at Funaswady. About two months ago the accused Succoo branded me with the iron (produced). The accused wanted me to stay with a man, and because I refused to do so she branded me. The man was a Bania. The Bania had come to our house at night, and I refused to go to him. He went away, and the accused went and heated the iron (*keltha*) at the broad end, and branded me with it on my right thigh. I shouted out and when I did so she (the accused) branded me on my right cheek and lower lip. I became ill afterwards. The illness increased, and I was brought to this hospital yesterday morning. I am very ill. On the day following that on which accused branded me I showed the marks to my neighbour Radha and her daughter-in-law Tara. The accused took me to Malwan four or five days after I was branded to get cured. My grandmother, Bhima Chwani, lives there. Accused took me to her, but my grandmother refused to keep me. I came back to Bombay shortly afterwards in company with the accused. I got back here about eight days ago. The keltha belongs to the accused. She is a courtesan, and earns money by that means, and about two or three years ago brought me here from my native place Malwan to follow her occupation. She has been in the habit of treating me very badly and used to sit on my chest and beat me. When she did so, she used to close the door and fasten it. When the accused branded me she first fastened the door from inside with a padlock. We occupied two rooms in the chawl. When I shouted out somebody knocked the door but the accused would not open it, but abused the person who was knocking.

Cross-examined by accused Dhondi said : I do not remember the day when you branded me ; you did so at night. I swear that you branded me. I did not call a police sepoy as you did not allow me to go out. I did not tell it to a sepoy the next day. I have not been well for the last six months. It is not true that I scratched my thigh and that it ulcerated after as a scratch would not make such a big ulcer. My complaint against you is a true one.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 19th May under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act :—James Buchanan Brand, Real Estate Broker, and Claude Lorraine Franklyn, Capitalist, both of Milwaukee, in the County of Milwaukee, State of Wiscousin, United States of America, for underground Conduits for Electric Railways ; Hark Knight Westcott, of Imperial Chambers, Collins Street, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Corn Broker, for an improved process for compressing fodder into blocks ; Henry O'Hara, of Cromwell House, No. 139, Collins Street, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, F. R. C. S., and John Alston Wallace, of Ludstone Chambers, No. 352, Collins Street, Melbourne, aforesaid, a Member of the Legislative Council of the said Colony, for improvements in apparatus for arresting and extinguishing sparks and collecting the unconsumed carbon, and the volatilized portion of the fumes issuing from the funnels of locomotive and other engines, and from the chimneys of factory and other furnaces ; Samuel Cleland Davidson, of Sirocco Engineering Works, Belfast, Ireland, Merchant, for improvements in the process of withering or limping tea leaf in the course of its manufacture into black tea and in apparatus therefor.

The undermentioned designs have been registered, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—Isaac Benjamin, Proprietor, The Bombay Art Furnishing Establishment, for a design for a piece of furniture, having three single legs, and three double legs, four similar in shape and details, with three seats either cushioned or caned, and having backs fitted either with preforated, carved, or Japanese panels, so combined as to form a three-seat ottoman. The centre of the ottoman to be utilised for placing a flower pot or a three-cornered cushion.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act :—John Wallace, Civil Engineer, of 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, for "Improvements in Sewage Pail Depots for the better disposal of night-soil." (Filed 7th April 1894) ; Peter Black, Engineer, of Canterbury Road, Kilburn, in the County of London, England, for "Improvements in apparatus for moving and locking railway points and safety fences." (Filed 7th May 1894).

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—George Bakewell Dewhurst, of the firm of Messieurs G. and R. Dewhurst, of Great Marlborough Street, Manchester, County of Lancaster, England, Manufacturers and Merchants, for improvements in apparatus for making folded pieces of cards with trade marks and other marks and devices, and for printing and colouring such marks and devices at a single operation, part of the said improvements being applicable to the rollers used in ordinary calico printing. (From 21st May 1894 to 20th May 1895) ; Charles Joseph Van Depoele, residing at No. 57, Center Street in the City of Lynn, County of Essex, and State of Massachusetts, United States of North America, Electrician, for improvements in, and relating to, a system of suspended bare wires, travelling connections between the said wires, and the motor and switches, etc, in and for electric railways. (From 28th May 1894 to 27th May 1895) ; Samuel Telford Dutton, of Marz Bank, in the City of Worcester, England, Civil Engineer, for improvements in locking and unlocking points and signals, and detecting the position and movements of points on railways, which improvements are also applicable to the locking and unlocking of turntables, gates and other structures and things appertaining to railways. (From 27th January 1895 to 26th January 1896) Richard Stanfield, Professor of Engineering, of Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, Scotland, and Thomas Clarkson, Demonstrator of Metallurgy, of King's College, London, England, for "an improved method and means for separating metals and heavy minerals from ores." (From 12th January 1895 to 11th January 1896).

Whereas the inventor of the undermentioned invention has failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) for within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act), the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said invention in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased ; Mr. A. Lyle's invention for undercutting or side-cutting of coal in mines or soft stone in quarries. (Specification filed 17th February 1890.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, Wilkinson are preparing the Carfrae collection of Greek coins for sale. Mr. Robert Carfrae, of Edinburgh, gathered his unique treasure over a period of thirty-five years, securing the pick of the Wigan, San Georgio, Dupre, Lord Hastings, Sparkes, H. de la Salle, Paravey, Sambon, Bompois, De Quelen, Comte de Duchastel, Sim, and Spartt collections. The coins are in gold, silver, and electrums, going back to the earliest date. A limited number of catalogues, containing eleven collotype plates of the coins, has been prepared, and is in itself a work of art.

THE German papers point out with pride that the Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt will, in time, be the fifth Empress that Germany—or, at least, German blood—has furnished to Russia within the last century. Alexander I. (of Napoleonic memory) married a Princess Marie Louise of Baden ; Nicholas wedded a daughter of Frederick William III. of Prussia, father of Kaiser William I.; his son, Alexander II., led home a daughter of the Grand Duke Ludwig II. of Hesse ; the present Czar is united with a daughter of the German Royal Family of Denmark ; and now Hesse is again to take up the nuptial succession at St. Petersburg. All these German-born Empresses of Russia readily embraced the Orthodox faith ; but when the Princess Marie of Mecklenburg married, in 1874, the Grand Duke Vladimir, brother of Alexander III., she stipulated that she should be allowed to retain her own form of belief.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear, and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy. —Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

N.-W. P. WHEAT.

THE following is the Final Forecast of the Wheat Crop of the N.-W. P. and Oudh for 1893-94 :—

Character of the season.—The rains of 1893 commenced unusually early. The total fall in June 1893 was more than of June 1892. In the greater part of July as well as in August and September the rainfall was heavy and continuous ; and in the last month was much above both the normal and the fall of the corresponding period of 1892 in almost every district of the Province. The rainfall in October also was abnormally heavy in almost all districts. Dry weather continued up to the end of December ; but in the first week in January light showers fell in many districts. They were followed by a more general and heavier fall in the fourth week of that month, and in February. There were also a few light showers in the beginning of March.

Area.—The total pure wheat area has this year been returned at 48,96,574 acres, which is 2,56,163 acres in excess of the area in 1892-93 ; and 28,726 acres in excess of the average area in the eight years 1885-86 to 1892-93. The increase has occurred chiefly in the districts of Agra, Mainpuri, Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Hamirpur, Allahabad, Jalaun, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Basti, Hardoi and Fyzabad.

Condition.—The heavy rainfall in October enabled the soil to retain a stock of moisture and was so far beneficial, but at the same time excessive wet retarded sowing operations. Germination was reported to have been fair. The rain in January and February proved beneficial to the crop on the whole. In many districts rain was accompanied by hail, which did some damage in Muzaffarnagar, Etawah, Bareilly, Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Banda, Jalun, Lucknow, Unao, Rae Bareli, Hardoi, Gonda, Bahraich as Bara Banki. On the whole the condition of the crop in all districts was promising up to the end of January and there was every reason to anticipate a good harvest. The expectations then formed have not, however, been realized owing to the considerable injury caused to the grain by high winds and rust. The yield is reported to be generally less and the grain much thinner than last year. Taking 100 to denote the average full condition, the condition of the present year compares as follows with the condition of the previous year :—

Division.	1892-93	1893-94
Meerut	84	80
Agra	84	75
Rohilkhand	84	67
Allahabad	84	42
Benares	84	42
Gorakhpur	75	50
Lucknow	84	50
Fyzabad	75	42

Out-turn.—Modifying the standards of full outturn adopted in previous years according to the condition noted in the preceding paragraph and applying them to the present year's area the total outturn of wheat this year amounted to 14,72,625 tons. This notwithstanding an increase in the area sown with wheat this year shows a decrease of 3,71,855 tons over the estimate of the preceding year and of 1,89,632 over the average of the last six years. The estimate gives a yield of 674 lbs. the acre all over the Province, and in none of the preceding nine years has the average outturn been so poor. In 1888-89, in which year the area and the outturn were nearly the same as in the present year the average yield per acre was 676 lbs. The following table shows the total area under wheat, the total estimated out-turn and the average yield per acre in each year since these forecasts were prepared :—

Year.	Total area in acres.	Total out-turn in tons.	Average yield. per acre in lbs.
1884-85 ..	52,98,026	20,95,754	886
1885-86 ..	53,77,933	18,47,406	769
1886-87 ..	49,37,000	17,32,050	790
1887-88 ..	48,17,360	19,07,000	887
1888-89 ..	47,71,253	14,40,000	676
1889-90 ..	45,27,141	14,58,000	721
1890-91 ..	52,07,003	17,54,000	751
1891-92 ..	46,91,801	15,78,000	753
1892-93 ..	46,40,681	18,44,480	890
Average ..	49,15,912	17,39,632	793
1893-94 ..	48,96,574	14,72,625	674

Prospects.—The total out-turn of the present wheat crop has been estimated at 20·16 per cent. less than the out-turn of the preceding year ; and 11·40 per cent. less than the average out-turn during the past 6 years. Prices in the interior of the Province as reported by the district officers of twelve principal wheat districts for 1st May 1894 are lower than those returned for the same date last year ; the average price of wheat in the province being about seven annas a maund lower than in the past year ; while prices at the ports are 7 to 8 annas a maund lower than last year.

Barley, gram and arhar are reported by the selected Zemindars to give an average out-turn in the divisions of Meerut, Agra, and Rohilkhand and in Bundelkhand ; and somewhat less than an average out-turn in the remaining part of the Province. The following table compares the average prices of barley, gram and arhar in each Division of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh as they stood on 30th April in 1893 and 1894. The prices of barley, gram, and arhar are lower than those in the preceding year.

Export.—The export of wheat from these Provinces during the 9 months, April to December 1893, for which figures are available amounted to 98,416 tons. This is nearly a one-third of the quantity sent out during the corresponding period of the previous year and about half the average quantity exported during the same nine months of the preceding 12 years.

N.-W. P. LINSEED AND RAPESEED.

The Final Forecast of the Linseed and Rapeseed Crop of the N.-W. P. and Oudh for 1893-94 is as follows :—Character of the season.—In the greater part of June and July as well as in August and September the rein-fall was heavy and continuous. In the mouth of October it was abnormally heavy ; and the sowings were late in some parts of the Province. Dry weather continued up to the end of December, but in the first week of January light showers fell in many districts. They were followed by a more general and heavier fall in the fourth week of that month, and in February. There were also a few light showers in the beginning of March.

Area.—The areas under linseed and rapeseed, sown unmixed, have this year been returned at 8,00,618 and 1,37,876 acres respectively as compared with 4,80,562 and 1,25,694 acres in the previous year. The considerable expansion in the area under linseed may be ascribed to the heavy rains of October which enable the soil to retain a stock of moisture and to the circumstance that a large portion of the land on which Kharif crops were either destroyed by the heavy rains or else were reaped early enough to be follo wed by a second crop, was brought under the plough. An increase in the area under linseed which is largely sown on dofasli land was therefore natural.

As regards the area on which linseed and rapeseed are grown mixed with other crops, the following figures are arrived at by using the formulæ adopted in past years.

	1892-93 acres.	1893-94 acres.
Linseed with gram	18,61,892	17,80,435
Linseed with other crops	21,47,022	22,27,252
Rapeseed with wheat, barley, &c.	85,88,081	89,09,008

Condition.—The rain-fall in October being abnormally heavy the sowings were late in some places. Germination was reported to have been fair. The continuance of wet weather in January and February caused considerable damage to both rapeseed and linseed crops from rust, more especially to former. The seed harvested this year has been generally reported to be shrivelled and discolored. Taking 100 to denote a full average condition the following figures show the condition of the present crop in the several divisions of the Province.

Division	Linseed. 1892-93	Linseed. 1893-94	Rapeseed. 1892-93	Rapeseed. 1893-94
Meerut	75	33	75	42
Rohilkhand	75	45	66	50
Agra	75	66	84	50
Allahabad	66	58	66	38
Benares	66	50	75	33
Gorakhpur	58	42	58	25
Lucknow	84	42	75	33
Fyzabad	58	42	58	33

Out-turn.—Modifying the standards of full outturn accepted in previous years in proportion to the condition noted in the preceding paragraph and applying the modified figures to the area of the present year, the total out-turn of linseed and rapeseed this year amounts to 1,66,393 and 2,61,186 tons respectively, as compared with 1,68,900 and 3,93,600 tons in the preceding year. The following figures show the out-turn of the pure and the mixed crop separately ; corresponding figures of the previous year being also noted.

	1892-93 Tons.	1893-94 Tons.
Linseed pure	74,500	1,01,243
" mixed	94,400	65,150
Rapeseed pure	52,609	21,338
" mixed	3,67,000	2,39

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
1 bale grey dhooties.
3 „ grey mulls.
On account of the concerned—
16 cases Belgium safety matches.
1 second-hand harmonium, in order.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, May 30, 1894.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs. SORABJEE COWSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, as follows :—
100 boxes brandy.
25 „ claret of different brand.
ABC 882-2—2 Progress hand-sewing machines.
883 — 3 saxonia „ „
6023 82-40 Singer's System „ „
1 case naple's corals.
10 cases earthenware bowls.
4 cases superior gold thread.

SALE OF SHELLED ALMONDS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, a their Sale Rooms, in Medows Street No 21—
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Tokersey Canjee—
Per s.s. "Manilla."
S G P 161P—7475-324 50 barels, containing 6,155 killas, almonds without shells.
Will put up for sale in small lots to suit convenience of purchasers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, May 30, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 300 TONS WHITE INDELHI WHEAT.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Kallian Street, opposite Prince's Dock, by order and in the godown of Messrs. Nansee Khairaj and Co., and on account and at the risk of Marwaree Sewdayal Luxminarayen—
300 tons white Delhi wheat.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arsenal, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m.—
A quantity of unserviceable Ordnance Stores, consisting of leather cuttings, leather pieces, old gunny and canvas bags, glass bottles and old oil drums, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Horaby Road, next to English Hotel, the valuable and handsome F P black and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned brass bound square pianoforte by Rose and Co, table ornaments, Brussels carpets, pictures, windproof lamps, large musical box, &c, the property of T. DREWRY, Esq.
The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd June, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Court House, Thanna, the valuable F. P. black and teakwood household furniture, made to order at the Rutnagherry School of Industry, rich glassware, crockeyware, first rate table, hanging and a standing lamps, by Hinks, large Hyderabad and Cambay carpets, ladies' and gentlemen's saddlese, etc., the property of the late C. E. G. CRAWFORD, Esq., Sessional Judge, Thana.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN DAMMER LANE, AT GIRGAUM.

On SATURDAY, the 9th June, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Luxmibai, widow of Hulvantrao Ragoba Canade, and another, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Purshotum Govindji, in pursuance of power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of April, 1893, the following landed property :—
All that piece of Government pension and tax ground, containing by admeasurement 90 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Collector's old No. 344, new No. 2191, old survey No. 639, and new survey No. 2,7976 and 4-7976, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Street No. 9, and D. ward No. 2743, all which premises are situate at Girgaum, near Dammer Lane, in the east, called Cudwal, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registered sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the east by the private passage of the east land fronting on the east, on the west by the property of Bhool Damaji, on the north by the property of Pootoba and Raghunath Narroba, and on the south by the property of Saraswatibai, wife of Purshotum Govindji.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Wasoodew Balajee, and on account and at the risk of the morigagor, Hora Dosajee Rajbhoy, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of October, 1888, the following property, viz. :—
All those three several pieces or parcels of Government land or ground, together with messuage, tenement, building or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of Chimna Butcher Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement in the aggregate 257 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's new Nos. 9706, 1-9705 and 10004, and under new Survey Nos. 4361 and 4363, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward Nos. 7880 and 7181, street Nos. 75, 77 and 79, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the Chimna Butcher Street, on the north by the house formerly belonging to Mooloba Kombar, and now to Noor Mahomed Hajee, and on the south by the house of Meya Borun Nalband, and which said hereditaments and premises are now partly in the occupation of the mortgagor and partly in that of his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, May 30, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BURNT COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Cotton Depot, Colaba—
45 bales cotton (damaged by fire) Invoice 71 of 26-3-94.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Albert Buildings, Fort, next to the *Bombay Gazette* Offices (where the whole kit has been removed for sale), very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished and carved household furniture, best plateware, crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oleographs and pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c. the property of C. STUART, Esq.
The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd June, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 c. b. chesnut pony, 13-2, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 bay Arab horse, about 14-2, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong-built victoria, with removeable coach box.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES TO CLOSE SHIPMENT.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. under instructions from Mr. R. J. HUNTER, the well-known Shipper, will sell the following lot of superior Saddle and Harness Horses outright to the highest bidder at Messrs. Scott and Co.'s Stables, Girgaum, on SATURDAY, 2nd June, at 3 p.m.
Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the horses will be on view from TO-MORROW.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS AT "DADYSETT HILL," CUMBALLA HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th June, at 7 a. m, Messrs. BENNET and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of anthurium, begonias, ferns of sorts, ancaria orchids, palms, crotons, standard roses and other flowering shrubs, &c, the property of M. C. TURNER, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, May 30, 1894.

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In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.
Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

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At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1894.
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.
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THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 29.

THE Indian Council sold 23¼ lakhs of extra Wire Transfers yesterday, say, 16 lakhs on Bombay, 6¼ lakhs on Calcutta, and 1 lakh on Madras, at rates ranging from 1s. 1 1-16d. to 1s. 1 1⅛d., which show an advance of 5-32d. on the higher price obtained for the extra Transfers placed on Saturday, and of ⅛d. on last Wednesday's regular allotment rate. The Exchange Banks put up their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 3-16d., making it stand at 1s. 0⅞d. Consols advanced 3/8 per cent. in London yesterday, to 101¼, Indian Sterling Loan remaining at 109⅛. About £400,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. The market rate of Discount on short London Bills was reduced 1-8 per cent., to 7-8 per cent.; that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 1 1-8 per cent. The price of Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher, at 28 9-16d., but in New York, the metal was 1-8 cent cheaper at 62 3-8 cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered. Four per cent. Rupee Securities in London were 1 1-8 per cent. higher in London, at £56 1-16. The rate of Freight on Coal from Cardiff to Bombay, via the Canal, was 3d. higher, at 7s. per ton. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 101; Paris Exchange on London was a shade easier, at fes. 25·18.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted at 31⅛s. per 416 lbs., business done, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market firm; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, 85 per cent., at 31s. per 416 lbs., business done, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market firm; and Brown Rapeseed at 29⅛s. per 416 lbs., nominal, shipment this and-or next month, to Amsterdam, market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in the nearer positions, and 1-32d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 3 7-8d. for May-July deliveries, and 3 59-64d. for September-October. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales. In the Manchester Market there was rather more enquiry.

A decline of 1-16 cent. took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday, at 7 3-16 cents per lb.; and August Futures were 3 points lower, at 7·05 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales, and the total figures to date now give the following comparison with those of the two preceding years :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Monday's Receipts.....	2,000	4,900	6,000
Two days' do.	3,000	7,900	11,000
Since 1st Sept., 1893 ...	5,747,000	4,827,300	6,836,000

Our local Cotton market has been quiet to-day at previous rates, and with only a small business reported, the Sales summing up only 800 bales. Of these, exporters have bought 200 Rutlam, at Rs. 181; and 100 Anjari, at Rs. 187; and the Mills, 200 Oomrawuttee at Rs. 184¼; 150 Bengal, at Rs. 155; 100 each of Karanja, at Rs. 189; and Julgaum, at Rs. 171; and 50 Akote, at Rs. 185 per candy.

WHEAT remains in the same quiet state, neglected to a great extent by shippers; but with prices upon the previous level, all round.

SEEDS have also been quiet in tone with a small export business passing. The price of *Linseed* has further declined one anna per cwt., say, to Rs. 7-9-0 to Rs. 7-11-0 per cwt.; but other kinds are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as fallows :—

Cotton.....	13,799	bales.
Wheat.....	14,608	cwts.
Linseed	37,592	„
Rapeseed	15,544	„
Gingelly	1,101	„
Poppyseed.....	3,757	„
Groundnuts	8,034	„
Castorseed.....	3,421	„
Rice	4,411	„

FREIGHTS are quiet, and with nothing doing except "chow-chow" business for prompt shipment. Rates for May-June shipment remain steady, but further forward tonnage is offering without finding takers.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 1 3-32 to 1-8d. yesterday's closing rates, for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which little was done at opening; also Telegraphic, for June transfer, at 1s. 1 1-8d and July at 1s. 1 1-16d. Rates, however, gave early signs of giving way, and the bullion dealers, on rates being reported weaker from Calcutta, were soon on the alert to buy, and Merchants and the Bazaar joining in, quotations gradually receded, until, at the close, 1s. 0 29-32d. Demand was the best obtainable for the mail. Merchants' Bills opened nominally at 1s. 1 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but we have heard of nothing being placed to-day for any delivery; the market closing unsettled as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand. 1s. 0 29-32 to 15-16d. per rupee nom.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 0 29-32 to 15-16d. „
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 0 31-32d. „
Credits 3 „ ...1s. 11-8d. to 3-32d. „
France 3 „ ...1·37½ to 1·38 „

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak to-day, and rates for Fours, after opening at 104 for Money, and 104¼ for Account, declined to 103 5/8 and 103 13-16 in the two positions, respectively, at which they closed; and 100¼ named for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES are dull but unchanged in value on all lines.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.
Good Dhollera 3 3-16
The Manchester Market has been rather more enquiry.
2½ per cent. Consols..... 101¼
3 per cent. Reutes..... 101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 109⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 56 1-16
Bar Silver 28 9-16

The sum of about £400,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MAY 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dilwara left here this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 29.

Orient mail steamer Cuzco from Suez arrived.

The M. M. Company's steamer La Seyne having left Kurrachee, on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at 5 p. m., is expected here on the morning of Thursday, the 31st instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.
GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cables Accra-Katonu and Accra-Lagos, interrupted.
Telegrams for stations south of Lagos (in West Africa) can be sent via Aden and Zanzibar.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.
Mail for Madagascar and Reunion closes at Zanzibar, and for Tamatave (Madagascar) at Mauritius, at noon, on Wednesday, the 30th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 29th May, 1894.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	29	..	47 p.m.	...	...
Teheran	29	1	5 p.m.	...	22
Suez	29	2		...	1

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 29th May, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	5	...	1
„ Kurrachee	..	18	...	1
„ Madras.....	1	15	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—May 14, at Fatehgarh, the wife of Edward Brown, of a son.
LEES—May 9, at Akyab, the wife of R O Lees, Esq, of twins, a son and daughter, the son surviving only a few hours.
VAUGHAN—May 13, at Nowgong, the wife of Captain P. B Vaughan, 35th Sikhs, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GRANT—May 21, at Pallaveram, Selina, the loving and beloved wife of Mr E Grant, late of Vepery, Madras.
HUNTER—May 13, at Mussoorie, after a long and lingering illness, Mrs Kate Hunter, of Sylverton.
LAVAL—May 16, at Rajahmundry, George Alfred Clarke Laval, Deputy Examiner, E C Railway Accounts, Waltair, aged 49 years, 6 months and 23 days.
VALLIS—May 24, at Madras, John Vallis, son of John Vallis, Colour-Sergeant, 45th Regiment of Foot, of pneumonia, aged 20 years, 4 months and 24 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1894.

WHILE India is very slowly recognising the value of the dangerous waste products of her towns as food for agricultural produce, it will be instructive to note the progress of sewage irrigation in France, where the subject has occupied the serious attention of some of the most able men in the country. The recent discussion in the French National Assembly on the problem of sewage disposal renders manifest, says the *Lancet*, one of the inconveniences of modern democracy. "A purely technical and scientific question must ultimately be settled by a cumbersome Assembly of politicians, many of whom have no qualification whatever to deal with the subject, and the matter is one which calls most urgently for a remedy." At least two-thirds of the crude sewage of Paris and its suburbs falls untreated into the river. Near the main sewer outfalls the water loses nearly all its oxygen, and the fish are killed. To reduce this, cesspools and portable pails are maintained in the majority of Parisian houses. Flushing water is not used, the closets are untrapped, the descending pipes unventilated, and these pipes, being nine inches in diameter and aways foul, their influence is exceedingly injurious upon the health of the city. This influence is felt most in the night time, when, according to the local fashion, all the windows are shut. It is not therefore surprising that a *savant*, who has made a study of the subject, should have recently published a statement, that families which remain in Paris without intermarrying with outsiders, become extinct in four generations. The debate in the National Assembly was upon a proposed loan of £4,700,000 to increase the water-supply, extend the sewers, and increase the area under cultivation with the aid of sewage water; and it was upon the latter item of the project that opposition was made. At present about one-third of the sewage of Paris is used at Gennevilliers, upon 2,200 acres of land at the rate of 144 inches per annum. This is in addition to the rainfall the land receives. Being gravel, with a layer of soil on the top, the liquid penetrates readily and runs off clear by drains laid twelve feet below the surface, which discharges it into the Seine. This farm has been so successful that the city of Paris has purchased 4,446 acres of additional land to extend the work, and now wishes to bring up the acreage to 8,645.

Among the opponents of the proposal to extend the area of sewage-farming are the owners of the country-houses in the vicinity of the farm, and the cultivators of market produce, who see a prospect of ruin in the overstocking of the town with fruit and vegetables, which at Gennevilliers are superior to all that are grown in the usual manner. There is, after all, no necessity to grow vegetables, as other crops are equally successful. The professors of hygiene in France—and there are six of them—are all favourable to the disposal of sewage on land, and much valuable evidence was brought in support of their opinions. The statistics of health on the farm have been excellent, and experiments on earth taken from the farm proved that even should the typhoid bacillus exist in the sewage, it is quickly destroyed in the earth. A large vertical tube was filled with this earth, the tube being pierced at every eight inches laterally. This earth was watered for months with pure cultures of the typhoid bacillus. At a depth of eight inches these bacilli could still be found, but at sixteen inches they had all disappeared. As the volume of sewage is annually increasing while that of the Seine remains constant, the fouling of that river goes on increasing, not only with the liquid sewage, but with the banks of black mud that are deposited below the mouths of the sewers; it is therefore plain that other means of disposal must be found if the health of the city and suburbs is to be maintained in good condition. In the middle ages, when a city grew too big and its wells became thoroughly poisoned by infiltration of sewage, sanitation was taken in hand by the plague, which slew a large proportion of the inhabitants, drove all the well-to-do away, and the deserted streets were left for a period to the wind and the rain, which, between them, reduced the poison by slow oxydation. At other times the town was swept and cleansed by fire, and the ground was thus more quickly prepared for re-habitation. These remedies are now recognised to be too expensive, and a good water-supply combined with effective sewerage has been found to be the best safeguard for public health. The disposal of sewage is now so closely allied to the construction of drains, particularly in India, that the question presents itself with every new project of sanitation in India. Indeed, advanced sanitarians look forward to the utilisation of sewage as an important source of revenue to all municipalities which have land available for the purpose.

The problem in India is free from one disturbing element which has been fatal to many sewage schemes in England, where the rainfall is, on an average, sufficient for all the irrigation needed by the agriculturist. During the long months of drought cultivation is only possible in proportion to the water-supply, which is painfully drawn from wells by bullocks, frequently from depths of fifty feet. Crops grown in this manner are never well grown, for they are invariably stinted of water as they are of manure. The difference in the supply of water is one of the principal reasons for the difference between the cotton of Egypt and that of India. Here the ripening of the pod takes place in a dry and thirsty soil, while there the plant is fed with water at the rate of from thirty to forty tons of water per acre per day, or from 1·85 gallon to 1·38 gallon per square yard daily. This represents rainfall at the rate of 107 and 144 inches yearly. The water is run on the land every ten days from the canals, or raised from shallow wells by means of the Persian wheel. While in Europe a sewage farm has to be elaborately drained, in India it would need no drainage at all, for water once raised to the level of the fields, is far too precious to be allowed to run into any water-course. Irrigation, unless it be in wet cultivation, such as that of rice, only penetrates a few inches, and rice, when grown on clay soils, only involves superficial wetting, and the whole of the water having first been absorbed by the soil is evaporated from the surface or from the plants itself. Sewage collected and transported by properly designed sewers, which permit of no stagnation, but which carry the whole of their contents promptly from the house to the field, along with the sullage, presents a very different aspect to the horribly foul liquid which flows out at Worli from Bombay. It is infinitely less offensive to sight and smell, and far more valuable as a fertiliser. This is the only means of utilising the water which is wasted by the people and allowed to run into sewers, so that, although it will probably be necessary to pump it out of the town, every gallon could be employed at a profit in cultivation on land, which, from its proximity to a town, has an enhanced value. No system of sewerage is fit to be laid down in India which permits solid deposits to accumulate and decompose in the passage of the liquid, reducing its manurial value and vitiating the atmosphere in its course. It may be that the first attempts at improved sewerage may not realise all our expectations, but as this is a problem that can only be decided upon Indian experience, we must persevere until a satisfactory system is arrived at. There is every reason to believe that when once the right type is discovered, it will be found to be, not only better, but cheaper than the present arrangement.

THE directors of the Imperial British East Africa Company like most other people may have cause to fret at the dilatoriness of the present Government in dealing with affairs most interesting to them, but they can scarcely claim that their conduct at the recent special meeting was quite dignified. A meeting of the Company was called "to consider the course now to be followed to the interests of the shareholders," and Mr. Medley, one of the members of the shareholders' committee, moved a resolution for the formal withdrawal and cancelment of the offer made by the company in June last to the Government. The inaction of the Government left the company, he and his friends considered without remedy, save that provided by Article VII. of the charter, which stated that in any dispute with the Sultan of Zanzibar, an appeal lay to the Secretary of State to act as arbitrator in case he should be willing to do so. This appeal, it seems, was formally made on the 6th October last, and the rent had since been paid under protest, a deduction of the duties lost to the Company by the free zone system being disallowed by her Majesty's Government. On April 27, after still another quarterly payment of the full rent on the 1st of that month, the directors once more asked whether the Secretary of State accepted or declined the office of arbitrator under the provisions of the charter. As before, the Foreign Office simply acknowledged the receipt of the letter. It was thus evident, they concluded, that the action of the Foreign Office in this matter was not merely a denial of that justice which was the first right of every British subject, but was an unmistakable indication of the intention of her Majesty's Government to withhold from the Company, in its relations with a foreign Prince protected by Great Britain, the support and co-operation, the assurance of which was an essential condition of the Company's formation, and of which the Royal charter was a pledge that was now dishonoured. Taken on the whole it would, he thought, be to the advantage of the company to withdraw the offer made to the Government in a time of depression and uncertainty. Then Mr. Medley endeavoured to persuade the directors and the shareholders that the outlook was brighter than it had been and the situation had very materially changed since the publication of Sir Gerald Portal's report, and the declaration of a British protectorate over Uganda. As to the Company itself, Mr. Medley would have them remember that the concession territory, which was held by the Company in perpetuity, embraced 150 miles of continuous coast line, and stretched ten miles inland, with the islands representing about 2,000 square miles. This territory for the most part contained tracts of valuable agricultural lands, producing copra, grain, oil-seeds, cotton, jute, india-rubber, tobacco, and other products, and under British rule could not fail to prove attractive to Indian agriculturists. The sale of these lands to desirable cultivators would prove an additional source of revenue, and immediate attention should be directed to their disposal. The Company's concession he impressed upon them also gave it the advantage of holding the important harbours of Wasein, Mombasa, and Kismayu, all capable of accommodating the largest vessels in her Majesty's navy, besides others suitable for merchant vessels at the local centres of trade. These ports must increase annually in value, as the work of development proceeded in the Protectorate of Uganda and the intermediate districts of the interior, irrespective of whether these were administered by the British Government or the Company. Independently of its rights under the concession, the Company also possesses extensive harbour frontages as well as lands and buildings at the ports through which the entire trade of Uganda and the interior is destined to pass. But surely the Company knew this all the time. This is how they talked when their prospectus was issued; they sang a very different tune when in difficulties. But Mr. Medley in concluding his speech let the cat out of the bag when he protested against "the shabby way" in which he contended the Company had been treated by Government. The resolution he had submitted was carried, and the chairman declared that the directors would consider how best to give effect to the resolution. That is undoubtedly the best and most dignified course to take under the circumstances.

THE Nawab Mehdi Hassan, according to this morning's telegram, is offered the chance of appealing to the Secretary of State for India against the judgment of the Hyderabad Court and against the refusal of the Government of India to re-employ him. It is an opportunity which has all along been open to him if he wished to take it, and we doubt if he will express himself at all indebted to the member of Parliament who brought forward the matter in the Commons yesterday. The question referred to in the telegram appears to have been asked in pursuance of notice which Mr. Seymour Keay gave three weeks ago. Mr. Keay then intimated that he would ask the Secretary of State whether he was aware that in an action for defamation brought before a British court by Mehdi Hassan, the Home Secretary of the Hyderabad State, against the alleged printer of an anonymous pamphlet assailing the character of his English wife, the Court, by an error of procedure allowed evidence to be led in support of the plea of justification, before deciding the preliminary question as to the publication of the pamphlet by the accused; and that the case was eventually dismissed, on the technical ground of non-proof of publication, without any finding as to the truth of the evidence in support of the plea of justification. The questioner also desired to know whether the Secretary of State was aware that Mehdi Hassan was first suspended from his post as Home Secretary at Hyderabad while the case was *sub judice*, and then dismissed therefrom without reason assigned, before his case had been decided; whether Mehdi Hassan, who is a civil servant of the Government of India lent to the Hyderabad State, had applied to be re-employed by the Indian Government under the ordinary Civil Service rules, and that the Government of India refused his application on account of the nature of the evidence given at the trial of the action in question, and on the circumstances under which his employment in Hyderabad terminated; and that he has been ordered to send in his resignation within two months from March 31 last, on pain of dismissal. If this were so, then Mr. Keay desired to be informed whether there is any precedent for thus dismissing an Indian civil servant on the ground of evidence which had been admitted in error by a court of law, and the truth of which had consequently not been tested or established by any judicial finding; and whether the Secretary of State would inquire into the matter. On the face of it there seems evidence of an intention to help Mehdi Hassan out of his difficulties, but we imagine that the Nawab would have rather the question had been left unasked, since it can only serve to drag a lot of unsavoury evidence again before the public. Anyhow, Mehdi Hassan is reminded that an appeal to the Secretary of State is open to him if he decide to make it.

THE numerous friends in India of Professor Scorgie, late of the Poona College of Science, will be glad to learn from the newspapers of Aberdeen that he has just been returned, almost at the top of the poll, as a member of the School Board of that city. Mr. Scorgie, whilst conducting his professorial duties in Poona, found time to give constant and very valuable assistance towards the promotion of primary education in the adjoining native town, a matter that lay altogether outside the sphere of his official duties. This disinterested help was so much appreciated that the Municipality elected him Chairman of the Poona School Board, and Mr. Scorgie filled that office, we believe, up to the date of his retirement. On settling down in his native city, Mr. Scorgie appears to have transferred his care for the educational welfare of his poorer neighbours from Poona to Aberdeen, and it is to the credit of the shrewd citizens of the granite city that they have so readily responded to Mr. Scorgie's off

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HYDERABAD SCANDAL.

LONDON, MAY 29.

Mr. Russell, in the absence of the Secretary for India, in reply to a question in the Commons, said that if Medhi Hassan appeals to the Secretary of State his case will be carefully considered.

THE CONGO TREATY.

THE BRITISH VIEW OF THE QUESTION.

Replying to a question in the Commons, Sir E. Grey said that the territory leased to the Congo State is part of the British sphere defined in the Treaty of 1890 to which the Powers never raised any objection. The new Treaty, he said, secures the recognition of the British sphere by the Congo State. The right of Egypt and Turkey is reserved as it is only effective during the Belgian Suzerainty over the Congo State, and the pre-emption claimed by France in that quarter is nowise affected.

THE LOCAL VETO BILL.

Government have determined to withdraw the Bill to establish local control over the traffic in liquor.

THE SIX MILLION INDIAN LOAN.

Tenders for the Six Million Indian Sterling Loan at £99'18 receive eighty per cent.

THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

PARIS, MAY 28.

M. Dupuy is forming a Cabinet which will include M. Poincare, as Minister of Finance, and Messrs. Delcasee, Faure, and Barthou.

WIDESPREAD PLOT IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 29.

The wholesale arrests which have lately been made in Russia are due to a widespread plot which has been discovered.

The Czar distrusting his officials has issued an Ukase reviving the Committee which existed in the reign of the Emperor Nicholas for the control of appointments to the Civil Service.

TELEGRAPH-LAYING IN KASHMIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 29.

The latest news concerning the telegraph party in Kashmir is much more favourable, and excellent progress is reported.

THE MILITARY SECRETARYSHIP.

It has been decided now that Captain Duff will not be appointed to officiate *vice* Colonel Hamilton, but will merely do Military Secretary's work while remaining on as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General. Captain Watkis, therefore, will still be Attaché, and will not officiate *vice* Captain Duff.

THE ARMY RE-ORGANISATION SCHEME.

The work in connection with the Army reorganization scheme will be now commenced almost immediately, and Captain Duff will, as before stated, assist the Legislative Department in the drafting of the Bill.

DISTRICT FOREST REVIEWS.

Some important district forest reviews will be published by the Government of India at the end of this month.

TRIAL OF THE SEPOYS OF THE 17TH BENGAL INFANTRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 29.

The district court-martial on the five additional sepoys of the 17th Bengal Infantry, at Agra, closed yesterday. The proceedings have been forwarded to Simla for the orders of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

THE MURDERERS OF PRIVATE McKEE.

Four of the natives concerned in the murder of Private McKee, Royal Irish Fusiliers, were charged with the crime yesterday, before the District Magistrate. From their statements it would appear that they mistook McKee for a thief and attacked him with *lathis* till he fell dead, after which they carried the corpse to another village some miles distant, to divert suspicion from themselves. After the evidence of the approvers was recorded, the accused were remanded till June 5.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RACES.

FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, MAY 29.

To-day's races were run under auspicious weather. The following were the turf officers :—Clerk of the Course, Mr. Macpherson ; Honorary Secretary, Captain Prichard ; Judge, Mr. Holland ; and Starter, Mr. J. W. Scott.

The weather was perfect.

FIRST RACE.—"The Savantwadi Plate"—Rs. 500 Distance, 5 furlongs.

H. H. Aga Khan's Russian	1
Mr. Aga Abdoola's Flexible	2
Aga Moochal Shah's Grain	3

Time, 1 minute and 9 seconds. Won easily, the second horse being two lengths behind. A poor third.

SECOND RACE.—"The Belgaum Derby"—Rs. 1,000. Distance, ¾ mile.

Aga Junghee Shah's Red Jacket	1
Mr. James' Hankow	2
H. E. A. W.'s Caesar	3

Time, 1 minute and 24 seconds. A close race at first. An easy win at the finish. Won by two lengths.

THIRD RACE.—"The Kurundwad Plate"—Rs. 1,000. Distance, ½ mile.

H. H. Aga Khan's Caddie	1
Mr. Macpherson's Mystic	2
Mr. Abdul Rahiman bin Essa's London	3

Time, 55 1/5secs.

Won by two lengths. Distance of one neck between the second and third.

FOURTH RACE—"The Novice Stakes"—Rs. 500. Distance, ¾ mile.

Mr. Uniacke's Diamond	1
Aga Moochal Shah's Grain	2
Mr. Abdul Rahiman bin Essa's Nessaud	3

Won by several lengths ; a neck between second and third. Time, 1 min. and 25 secs.

FIFTH RACE.—"H. H. Aga Khan's Cup"—Rs. 1,000. Distance, ¾ mile.

H. E. A. W.'s Dameron	1
Mr. James' Hankow	2
H. H. Aga Khan's True Blue	3

Won easily, the distance between second and third being one length.

Time, 1 min. and 23 2/5 min.

SIXTH RACE.—"The Corinthian Stakes." Distance, ¼ mile. Rs. 60 for first horse ; Rs. 25 for second, and Rs. 10 for third.

Sir Desai of Sirsinghi's Koorshed	1
Mr. Dyson's Safe Cure	2
Mr. Wingate's Prince Charlie	3

Won by 2 lengths. A bad third.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 28.

10 p.m.	84·3

TUESDAY, MAY 29.

6 a.m.	83·3
10 a.m.	86·7
7 p.m.	88·4
4 p.m.	88

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, MAY 11.

SIR FRANK FORBES ADAM, presiding at the Manchester Chamber of Commerce meeting, on Monday, referred to the subject of the exemption of duties in cotton goods in India, concerning which he had a suggestion to make. He reminded members that the Board passed a resolution in the name of Free Trade condemning import duties in general and the imposition of duties on cotton goods in particular, which was sent to the India Office. In due time a reply was received which said that at present the subject of import duties on cotton was not under consideration. He thought he would not incur any danger of contradiction if he said that the currency experiment put in force by the Indian Government, approved by Lord Herschell's Committee, and sanctioned by the present Government, had proved an undoubted failure. The Government, on the one hand, had had to accumulate a vast amount of rupees in the Treasury, checking and hindering trade, and, on the other hand, they had had to borrow gold in this country, and thus add to their gold obligations, which were the original source and cause of their troubles. Even since April last the new Government with closed mints had sold a less amount of Council drafts than they did in the corresponding period of last year with the mints open. Although it was possible that, owing to the checking of imports and the stimulus of exports (although the busy export season was nearly over), and owing also to the working off of all India stocks in the China and Indian markets and to the readjustment of prices—although it was possible that for those reasons the Government of India might sell more of their Council Bills this year than last year, he thought there could be no doubt that sooner or later they would again have to borrow in gold in this country, not being able to sell as many of their Bills as would meet their home charges. The mints would inevitably be again opened, but when it, was impossible to say. They had been told that import duties on cotton goods were not now under consideration, but considering the very low rate of exchange at which Council Bills had been sold, together with an inevitable and further deficit looming in the future, the question was certain to arise later on.

Apart from the opinions held by his colleagues, he should like to put before them his own personal views as to what action he thought it would be wise for the Chamber to take. They must remember that there was a very widespread feeling in India, which had been given expression to alike by Natives and Europeans and voiced by officials as well as non-officials all over the country, in favour of import duties as compared with any other form of taxation. He knew it was often said there was no public opinion in India. In a sense that was true. The millions of the peasantry knew nothing of the currency and nothing of import duties, but scattered over the country there was what Lord Dufferin once called a microscopic minority of intelligent and educated Natives who were capable of giving strong and articulate expression to their thoughts, and if that minority began to express dissatisfaction the feeling soon permeated the whole mass of life in India, the original cause of complaint being gradually forgotten and taking in the Oriental mind curious and grotesque apprehensions of coming oppression and tyranny which might readily lead to great trouble. Even now there was cause to fear that some movement was secretly and silently spreading in India. Personally, he thought there was no reason for taking the exaggerated view which was held by some of the London papers, but at the same time it seemed to him that that Chamber would do well not to ask those in authority in India to tax the people of that country in a manner disapproved by themselves, but they should rather concur in a method of taxation which the people of the country approved. Import duties would be paid by the consumer, and except in so far as they increased the price to the consumer and so lessened the demand, he did not think they would interfere in the least degree with the trade of Lancashire. Therefore, when this subject came up again he would ask the Chamber to express, as they were bound to express, their great regret that Free Trade should in any way be interfered with, and whilst admitting that under the stringent financial conditions of India such interference might be necessary, to declare that if import duties were to be put on cotton goods no objection would be raised on condition that at the same time a countervailing, effective excise were put on the competing productions of the mills of India. He thought that would meet the case. There was another suggestion to put a tax on printed and dyed goods, as these would not come into competition with the Indian mills, but when that system was resorted to before they knew how the revenue dwindled. On the whole, he believed the arrangement he had suggested would be a fair one, and would meet the difficulties of India without in any way pressing unfairly on the industries of Lancashire. The Board had not forgotten to further press upon the Government the vast importance of opening up the resources of India by the extension of railways, particularly in the direction of constructing "feeders" to the main lines. These new works should be made by the Government itself, and an effort should be made, if possible, to raise the capital in silver in India, so that some of the vast accumulated hoards might be usefully applied.

In their circular, dated April 27, Messrs. Hubbard, Price, and Co., of New York, describe the cotton situation in the United States as follows :—It had been expected that the summer demand for goods would be of sufficient volume to bring summary relief to the situation, by increasing the demand for the raw material, and relieve this market of a large portion of its stock, but stories of increased acreage which have come from the South, and the unsettled condition of the country through the uncertainty regarding the enactment of a revision of the tariff, has caused the demand for cotton goods to slacken, and the recent sales at auction of the products of the New England mills has been of such a character as to create the belief that the American spinners would not buy any very large amount of cotton for the balance of the year, even if they should take as much as they did for the same time in 1893. It was to have been expected that the movement of the crop, which now shows signs of falling below that of last season for the balance of the year, would have stimulated the demand for cotton if the trade in this country had shown any signs of improving, but as the hope for this demand is now destroyed, the trade expects the market to decline to such a point that cotton will be taken for investment by European holders. Two years ago, when the South was confronted with a similar condition of affairs, through the production of two enormous crops, the movement to curtail the acreage was sufficient to steady prices, finally bringing about an advance in the ensuing year which amply repaid them for their curtailment of the yield. But this season the high prices received for cotton seed and the low prices current for the cereal crops appear to have had the effect of inducing planters generally to put as much land under cultivation in cotton as they did in the year which produced the mammoth crop.

It appears that the Manila Chamber of Commerce, like other commercial organizations of the East, has been taking up the silver question. Spanish money is so scarce that the officials are paid in Mexican dollars, and in consequence of the low exchange they, like the British Indian officials, lose heavily in remitting to their families in Europe. They also pay higher silver prices for some of the goods obtained from Europe for their own consumption. The Manila Chamber proposes that Spanish silver and copper coins for circulation in the Islands and in Spain should be struck at the Manila mint. The Government of the Philippines urges the same thing, and maintains that the plan offers the only way to put an end to the present crisis from the scarcity of Spanish money which is becoming steadily worse and worse. As far back as 1888, the Chamber urged the assimilation of the currency of the colonies to that of the mother-country, the standard silver coin to be of equal weight and fineness in both. In short, it is proposed that the arrangement between Spain and her colonies should be the same as that between the Netherlands and Java, for instance, the limited silver coinage being identical, and unlimited legal tender, in both the mother-country and the colonies. This also is the only plan by which the policy which led to the closing of the mints in India can have any chance of success in steadying the exchange ; that is, the limited rupee should be made legal tender in Great Britain. In endeavouring to imitate the Java system Lord Herschell's Committee and the British Government neglected the essential feature of the scheme ; they tried to play "Hamlet," and left out the part of Hamlet.

The wheat trade remains inactive, and a dull tone pervades it in most parts of the country. Good home-grown wheat and fine white foreign corn have generally brought former prices, but other descriptions, both native and imported, have been bought on easier terms at a great many of the Exchanges held during the week. All round, the tendency was weak, and the trade done very restricted. The large foreign supplies and the weakness in America are chiefly responsible for the dulness which has prevailed this week. The quantity on passage to the United Kingdom is again heavier, there being at present 3,802,000 quarter afloat to this country, as compared with 3,680,000 quarters last week. There is also more coming forward to the Continent. From abroad we received 274,193 quarters, against 366,398 quarters imported last week, while for the season of 35 weeks since harvest our imports make a total of 9,261,419 quarters, against 9,459,411 quarters received in the same period of last year. Trade on the Continent is quiet, and a dull tone prevails very generally, even in Belgium, Hungary, and Germany, where previously the markets were steady. In America, after being weak, the tone has rather improved, with some recovery from the lowest point touched in prices. The total shipped from the Atlantic seaboard last week was 1,144,000 bushels, of which 570,000 bushels were for the United Kingdom and the rest for the Continent. A decrease on the week of 1,841,000 bushels is shown in the American visible supply, which is now 66,584,000 bushels, being 8,443,000 bushels less than the bulk held in the corresponding week of last year.

With reference to the supplies of the precious metals for monetary purposes, the following remarks made recently by Professor Suess, of Vienna—certainly the most eminent living geological authority on the subject—at a meeting of the Society of Austrian Economists, should help to correct some prevalent errors : "It is true that the technique of gold production has improved during the last few years. Particularly by chlorinisation have we succeeded in working refractory pyrites, and in this way have made poor quartz pay. This is particularly the case in Africa. There is, no doubt, that for years to come Africa will produce gold, but we must not overestimate this factor. The maximum production of Witwaterstrand will probably be reached within this century. In Mashonaland there are goldfields, but they have been entirely exhausted. It is presumed this was the Land of Ophir of the Bible. The future gold production depends upon extended geographical knowledge. In the old countries there is no more gold to be had. With all our improved machinery and knowledge, the production of gold to-day has not yet reached the total of forty years ago. But with this you have pronounced sentence of death on the gold standard. The requirements of industry are getting greater every year ; the production remains, at best, stable. This fact cannot be denied by any of the economists in the world. From it I conclude, with the certainty of a scientific deduction, that the gold standard cannot last, and that we must revert to silver. There may be great difficulties in doing so, and it is impossible to say to-day how those difficulties can be overcome—but of this I am confident." As we pointed out some time ago, Professor Suess, in addition to his geological inquiries, has also made a most minute inquiry into the consumption of gold in the arts.

The silver agitation in Europe, and notably in Great Britain, is being observed with the keenest satisfaction by the Administration of the United States, and is regarded as strong confirmation of President Cleveland's contention that the stable equality of gold and silver can only be secured by international agreement. President Cleveland has maintained that a firm adherence to the policy initiated by the repeal of the Silver Purchase Bill will inevitably secure the desired end. The President's theory was that the suspension by the United States Government of its efforts to maintain silver unaided would cause Europe to share the hardships and monetary stringency experienced in the United States, and therefore the movements now in progress in Great Britain, Germany, and France are regarded by the Government as evidence of the successful working of Mr. Cleveland's policy. But notwithstanding the brighter prospects due to European agitation, the Government is not convinced that a satisfactory international agreement could be arrived at at present or in the near future. It does not believe that Great Britain and Germany are ready for a double standard. Moreover, any agreement attainable now would not, it is thought, realise the desire of the United States for the equality of gold and silver, and would probably postpone that result indefinitely. Therefore, the American Government declines again to take the initiative, in view of previous fruitless conferences, and will wait until the Powers, and, in particular, Great Britain are prepared to invite the United States to a conference, having before it a distinct proposal for the rehabilitation of silver, and of which the members are charged with sufficient powers to ensure a practical outcome.

We learn from the Australian papers that, following the recent reduction of the Savings Bank deposit rate in Melbourne from 4 per cent. to 3½ per cent. per annum, the Victorian Government now proposes to make a further reduction to 3½ per cent. As the Government holds most of the deposits in public securities, practically this portion of the internal debt represented by the savings of the people, it is argued, will then cost the Government about ½ per cent. less than the money borrowed in London, and a like amount less than the banks of issue are paying for fixed deposits. There is a possibility, therefore, of deposits being withdrawn from the Savings Bank for investment in local securities, or as deposits elsewhere ; and this might inconvenience the Government.

The Yarn Executive Committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has had under its consideration a letter from Mr. R. Giffen, of the Board of Trade, stating that a suggestion had been offered to that Department in favour of the introduction of a uniform system of numbering cotton yarn. The letter stated that at present the English system of numbering yarn appeared to be most in vogue, it being the basis of the tariff scales for Germany, Austria, Russia, Portugal, Spain, and Greece. It was possible that the existence of a different system based on the decimal system of weights and measures as in use for tariff purposes in France, Belgium, and Italy might cause inconvenience, owing to the calculations involved in conversions from one scale to the other, and Mr. Giffen inquired whether it was within the knowledge of the Chamber that such inconvenience was experienced. He further expressed the wish of the Board of Trade to be furnished with the views of the Chamber on the desirableness of an international understanding upon the matter, and as to the system or scale which could be best proposed in any negotiations upon the subject. In reference to this letter the Committee had expressed the opinion that the inconvenience caused by the differences in the two systems of yarn notation were only slight, and that no alteration from the prevailing English system was desirable unless the metric system should become universal. The Board has confirmed this resolution.

In an article on the Bimetallic Conference last week in the Mansion House, M. Georges de Laveieye, who was present, remarks in the *Monitueur des Interets Materiels* that he applauded the concluding address of Mr. Hucks Gibbs, recommending that the exact ratio to be adopted should be left an open question for diplomatic negotiation by an international committee, though he did not overlook the use which the monometallists would make of "what they would probably call the divorce between the pure bimetallists and the opportunists." M. de Laveieye goes on to say : "It is not without regret that the majority abandon (for the present) their faith in the attainment of the universal 15½ to 1. But they remain all the more unshaken in their bimetallic faith. They embrace opportunism in regard to monetary reform in order to prepare the way for the triumph of another theory equally dear to them. The old Manchester School has defined the principles of commercial freedom, and Manchester has also been the cradle of the Bimetallic League, which has just held its first international gathering. In the interest of the civilised world, it is to be hoped that before long the two Leagues of Manchester will be recognised as one ; for the advent of universal bimetallism will be the dawn of the *renaissance* of Free Trade, and if the twentieth century is endowed with these two great reforms a beautiful dream will have been finally realised."

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY BANQUET.

An official dinner, followed by a reception at Government House, was given on the 26th instant, in celebration of the birthday of her Majesty the Queen-Empress. The following were present at the dinner :—

H. E. Lt. General Charles E. Nairne, C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. W. Birdwood, C.S.I., Member of Council.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Trevor, I.C.S., Member of Council.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton, I.C.S., Puisne Judge, Bombay High Court.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C.S.I., Additional Member of H. E. the Viceroy's Council.
The Hon'ble Mr. Basil Lang, Additional Member of Council.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, I.C.S., Additional Member of Council.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. Batty, I.C.S., Additional Member of Council.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Shuttleworth, Additional Member of Council.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. D. Little, Additional Member of Council.
Mr. G. W. Vidal, Chief Secretary to Government.
Surgeon-Major-General P. S. Turnbull, M.D., Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.
Surgeon-Major-General J. Warren, P.M.O., Bombay Army.
Brigr-General C. A. Cunningham, Secretary to Government, Military Department.
Major H. O. Selby, R. E., Ag. Secretary to Government, Railway Department.
Brigr.-General G. C. Hogg, Quarter-Master-General P.T.O.
Mr. R. E. Candy, I.C.S., Collector of Satara.
Colonel R. Curties, Adjutant-General.
Colonel P. FitzG. Gallway, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bombay Circle.
Mr. E. C. Ozanne, I.C.S., Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture.
Lieut.-Colonel Lake, Asst. Adjutant-General, R. A.
Lieut.-Colonel Cockburn Curtis, Offg. Military Secretary to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.
Rev. A. W. Baynham, M.A., Chaplain, Satara and Mahableshwar.
Surgeon-Major H. W. Steveson, Superintendent of Mahableshwar.
Captain R. St. C. Lecky, Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS AT ALIBAG.

A MEETING OF LAND-HOLDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In response to the call of several leading citizens of Alibag, a second large and representative meeting of the land-holders of the Alibag taluka was held in the temple of Shri Vithoba, at Alibag on the afternoon of the 25th instant, to consider what further steps should be taken when their former petitions to the Collector had not yet been replied to, and when the Survey Department had already commenced to give out the revised assessments on individual holdings. Mr. Govind Baba Gurjar, pleader, having been called to the chair, Mr. Vithal Mahadev, pleader, rose to move the adoption of the first resolution which was to the effect that, in the opinion of the meeting, the revised assessments were too high for the people to bear, that it was necessary to approach Government with the people's humble petition requesting it to reasonably modify them, and that before the general petition could be submitted, individual land-holders, who thought their holdings had been too heavily assessed, should forward their separate appeals to the Collector in accordance with the Government notification. In putting the resolution to the meeting, the mover said that the last Government notification allowed them only two months within which to make their appeals ; but he was sure Government would give their petitions due consideration if they were reasonable enough. He had asked Colonel Godfrey, the Survey Superintendent, why this hurry in giving out the revised taxes was made before their petitions to the Collector had been considered, and that officer had told him that he had received orders by telegram to do so, and that their petitions would be considered afterwards. Mr. Vithal Mahadev further said that the Revenue Code of 1876 had much restricted the powers of Civil Courts in revenue matters, and, therefore, the best course for them to take was the appeal to the Collector. The speaker also pointed out that, although the Revenue Code distinctly said that when the survey of a district was made a second time, it should be considered as final, the last notification said that the present revision survey was to be in force only for the next thirty years. The resolution having been seconded and carried, the chairman declared that out of pure philanthropic motives, some gentlemen from Alibag had expressed their willingness to write out petitions for, and give advice to, those who had no knowledge on these matters free of charge, so that those who wished might call upon anyone of them. The names of these gentlemen having been read out, and the usual vote of thanks to the chair having been passed, the meeting dispersed.—Yours, &c.,

Avas, May 28. R. L. GHARAT.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE second competition for the monsoon aggregate took place, at Santa Cruz, on Saturday, the 26th, seventeen members taking part, the distance being 500 and 600 yards. The shooting was fairly good considering the very strong wind the force of which may be judged from the fact that an allowance of 15-150 on the vernier equalling 6' 3" at 500 yards and 7' 6" at 600 yards had to be made. The competitors firing at the left target at 600 yards were somewhat at a disadvantage owing to interse shade from the marker's butt, partly covering it, as the sun decline making the the lower portion undiscernable, which may probably account for some of the scores at this distance being rather below the average. A very pleasant afternoon was spent. The train accommodation back to Bombay was, however, somewhat limited, and but for the kindness of one of the Railway Company Engineers several ladies who had taken a trip to Santa Cruz would have been considerably inconvenienced. The next competition will be held, also at Santa Cruz, on Saturday next, distances at 700 and 800 yards. Members should take advantage of this as the long range at Colaba is not likely to be available this monsoon season.

SCORES AT 600 YARDS.

Corpl F E Otto, Bo Vol Rifles	30a
Gunnery Inst J Bedford, Royal Navy	29b
Sergt P J Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	28c
Sergt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	27d
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	26
Sergt Inst G Perry, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Colr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Vol A G Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Sergt-Maj D Clay, 21st Eastern R A	21
Ar-Sergt W Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Colr-Sergt J B Brown, Poona Vol	19
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Lieut J F Pennock, G I P Ry Vols	18
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol	14

a Winner of 1st Spoon ; b Handicapped 4 points ; c Winner of 2nd Spoon ; d Winner of 3rd Spoon.

SCORES AT 500 YARDS.

Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	32a
Colr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	30b
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	28c
Ar-sergt W Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	28
Gunnery-Inst J Bedford, Royal Navy	28
Sert H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	27
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	27
Sergt-Inst G Perry, Bo Vol Rifles	26
Corpl F E Otto, Bo Vol Rifles	26
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Lieut J F Pennock, G I P Ry Vols	23
Vol A G Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Sergt P J Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Colr-Sergt J B Brown, Poona Vol	17
Sergt Major D Clay, 21st Eastern R A	16
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	15

a Winner of 1st Spoon ; b Handicapped 2 points ; Winner of 2nd Spoon ; c Winner of 3rd Spoon.

THE Chinese are excessively polite to a criminal on the eve of his execution and make things as comfortable as possible for him, provided he is in a position to pay for a few extra luxuries, one being opium. A Chinaman was recently condemned to death for a double murder in Shanghai, and on the morning of his execution, when the mandate came from Peking that he must die, "he was aroused," says a Shanghai paper, "by the exclamations of kung-hsi !"—congratulations, offered by his gaolers, who informed him that the time had come for "ascending to heaven !" (Shang-t'ien.) At this announcement, Te'ai coolly rose up without betraying the slightest symptom of fear or excitement, and demanded something to eat, remarking "that he preferred to roam about as a well-fed spirit to entering heaven as a hungry one."

THE *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* AND DR. BAHADURJEE.

DR. BAHADURJEE has addressed the following reply to the editor, *British Medical Journal*, upon the subject of its remarks on "Ignorance in England and in India :"

SIR,—You will pardon me when I say that the article, headed "Ignorance in England and in India," which appears in your issue of April 28, breathes a spirit of partisan ferocity and intolerance wholly at variance with the judicial sobriety which usually marks the pages of the *Journal*. It is nothing but an impatient outburst of petulant anger, which is constitutional with the believers, religious or scientific, in the somewhat ancient faith, "the believers shall be blessed and the unbelievers d——d." For, it would be difficult, otherwise, to account for the distortions and misrepresentations, the misquotations and concealment of facts, to say nothing of the personal abuse, in which the writer of the article so freely indulges. The element of personal criticism has no bearing on the question under discussion, and I shall pass it by with the remark that it only points to the Christian charity of some who are impelled by their faith to decry as "ignorant fanatics" those who call them mistaken enthusiasts. But the other matters require correction, and I trust you will, in common fairness, allow me to do so.

Whilst undertaking to inform the public as to the number and position of the unbelievers in Pasteur's "cure," it would have been more after the usual candour and fairness of your Journal, if the writer of the article under reply had not suppressed the fact that the antivivisectionists are not the only unbelievers, and had stated that there is quite a respectable number of reputed scientists and professors of well-known Continental Universities, who have declared themselves against the "cure" on grounds, not only of its inefficacy when the virus is like distilled water or danger when it is like putrid matter, but also of its being opposed to scientific principles, and that at least two Continental and civilised Governments have actually shut up their Pasteur Institutes and prohibited the practice of the "cure" by law.

The writer of the article attacks what he conceives to be my position as regards the signs of rabies and the statistics of the Institute Pasteur, and to make a show of his fairness he makes use of inverted commas to pass off as a genuine quotation from my speech what does not occur there at all. He says :—Dr. Bahadurji told his audience that "there was nothing certain known as to what caused hydrophobia, or that at the time of biting a person a dog was or was not rabid, though for the purpose of statistics the former was allowed to be the case." He then insinuates that I did not know that "the signs of rabies in life are so characteristic that there are but few cases in which veterinary surgeons are unable to diagnose the disease with ease and certainty." But this so-called quotation is false, and it occurs not in my speech. The writer has taken the unjustifiable liberty of breaking off sentences, dissociating them from their context, and stringing together unconnected bits, and those, too, in words different from those I used, for the purposes of his attack. Any one who reads my speech will find that what I stated was that "no *post mortem* examination of a dog suspected to be rabid could give any trustworthy evidence of the disease, and that in by far the greater number of cases the *signs of rabies in life—the only trustworthy evidence of a dog being really rabid*—are destroyed by killing the animal so soon as he is caught after his bite and before the disease has had time to develop itself." As to the statistics, the writer misrepresents me altogether when he says "that I imply that the statistics at the Institute Pasteur are not accurate, whereas, as a matter of fact, exactly the contrary is the case," for, "the history of every patient at the Institute is recorded and notes kept of it," and that I should have known that the column A gives only those who are bitten by animals proved to be rabid either by the experiment test or from the fact of others bitten by the same animals having died. Now, if your writer had only desired to read my speech aright he could not have failed to notice that I was perfectly aware of the existence of this column A, and would, moreover, have seen my objections to this very column A. For his benefit I may state again that those who swear by this A column not only forget that they assume the unfailing character of the inoculation experiment, which has been demonstrated by Continental professors to be not always reliable, but that they also lay claim to the gift of divining which rabid bites must be fatal, for it is only a proportion, and that a varying one, that is fatal. I prefer, therefore, and urged others, to accept another set of statistics about which there is not and cannot be any dispute, recording, as they do, the certainties of deaths from hydrophobia in France and England. And if, indeed, the proverb—"the proof of the pudding is in the eating"—is to have an application as regards the verdict of statistics on the "cure," it is these statistics dealing with the certainties of actual mortality recorded in the country's register and not the Institute statistics dealing with doubtful and deceitful items and chance calculation that ought to decide for or against the "cure," and, as is the undisputed fact, they have decided against it. Again, taking prevention to be better than cure, and preferring to be guided by the proof of convincing success of preventive measures on the Continent and in England herself, I urged the adoption of the British recommendation of stamping out rabies to stamp out hydrophobia, and not to be drawn into any "cure" craze, however fashionable and inviting.

As regards deaths from treatment, it may be convenient for the writer to forget, though your own columns and those of other journals in those days bear testimony thereto, that the deaths were sought to be variously explained away till the British Commission recorded the cause of these deaths in these unmistakable terms : "In most of the cases of *deaths after treatment by the intensive method*, the likeness of the symptoms to those of the form of paralytic rabies usually observed in rabbits has suggested that the *deaths were due not to the virus of the dog or cat, but to that injected from the spinal chord of the rabbit*." And it was this strong expression of opinion that led to the revision of statistics and corresponding correction, nay more, it led to the renouncing by M. Pasteur of the intense method and the adoption of a modified dose. This significant correction of statistics, this sudden and wholesale abandonment of the intensive method and recourse to a modified dose, after the exposure by the British Commission, surely was an admission that the patients died from the injections and not from hydrophobia. Paralytic rabies in some animals (poor rabbits knew no madness before) I am well aware of, and if it has been now discovered that such disease occurred in men more than two hundred years ago, and has come back now to afford explanation of deaths from treatment by injections of putrid matter, I still prefer to believe with the British Commission that the disputed deaths after treatment are *not due* to any spontaneous paralytic rabies or "to the virus of the dog or cat but to that injected from the spinal chord of the rabbit."

There is a bit of some curious, but very misleading, information and a culpable concealment of a material and crucial fact in the article under reply which I shall now notice. It will be remembered that a Pasteur Institute has been discussed in relation to Pasteur's cure for hydrophobia, and your writer has tried to convey to the public at large that there is a Pasteur Institute and the practice of his "cure," amongst other places, in Berlin, and that even England is going to have it, in spite of the Chelsea and antivivisectionist opposition. Now both these statements in reference to the practice of Pasteur's cure are utterly untrue. What does Berlin want to practise Pasteur's cure for, when, as all the world knows, Germany has stamped out rabies ? Again, in referring to the reply of the Home Secretary to the Chelsea deputation does not your writer conceal the main fact that though it was stated that the building might be built, and the licence question postponed till the experimenters applied for the same, it was also said that, as advised, the Home Secretary had no intention of granting the licence to practise rabies experiments ? The English enthusiasts may build their Institute but they will not have the liberty or the licence to practise their pet "cure"! England will not have Pasteur's cure for hydrophopia and its attendant wholly unnecessary cruelty of keeping up a breed of mad dogs and rabbits just for the mirth of a few who wish to practise what they think is, and pass off for, a cure ! But why was this material fact concealed by your writer ? Is it because it went dead against his case and his desires, or because he did not like it to be generally known that the Home Secretary prefers to be guided by "ignorant fanatics" who will not have the cure, rather than by gushing visionaries who swear by it and swear at all who will reject it ?

The account given by the writer of the Town Hall meeting in Bombay shows further that either your writer is grossly exaggerating and misreporting, or, is duped by some of the Bombay friends of the cure, if, indeed, he is not one of them himself, in which case it is not difficult to judge of the value of his utterances. A good deal might be said as to the ways and means employed to foist this movement on the public and draw into it all and sundry. Suffice it to say that, the meeting was a hole-and-corner arrangement, though attempted to be passed off as a public meeting, which it assuredly was not, and that the committee was not "elected." It was a self-formed committee, and there was not even the usual resolution to give it a formal constitution. Names were grouped together without the knowledge or consent of the persons concerned, and one of them, at least, publicly protested against his name being put in, and, perhaps, it may not be known on your side that there are on the committee one or two members who thought that Pasteur was some vegetable drug useful for the cure of hydrophobia ! Then as to the subscriptions ! Well the process of inciting and drawing them is the same all the world over. But, surely, the advance and swell in this direction and in the raising of Institutes is not any measure of the science or the truth, and the real success and the efficacy of the hydrophobia "cure" any more than the thousands of pounds cash paid down, for instance, for the purchase of all rights of tuberculine manufacture was any guarantee of the exploded tuberculine cure against consumption, or even the success and certificates of quacks of the science and truth of their nostrums. And the quacks have also been proclaiming :—"In the meanwhile, we rejoice to hear that, both in England and in India (and for the matter of that, all the world over) the march of our craft is not to be arrested by a few, etc., etc."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are Excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 22nd instant :—

Read letter from the Secretary, Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, dated 29th March 1894, saying that a member of the Committee of the Association has reported that, when at the Port Trust Kerosine Godowns on Gunpowder Bunder lately, he noticed that men were soldering kerosine tins outside the door of one of the godowns and were using a brazier of burning charcoal for that purpose, and that, as it seems to his Committee that such a practice introduces an unnecessary element of danger in connection with the risks, they would ask that steps be taken to put a stop to the practice. Read memo from the Traffic Manager, dated 4th April 1894, stating that soldering is a necessity of the oil trade ; that it is done in the open air and not permitted within the godowns ; that it has been practised ever since the godowns were built and has never resulted in fire or accident of any kind ; and that it would be a mistake to interfere with the present established system. Read letter to the Secretary, Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, No. 1401, dated 11th April 1894, forwarding a copy of the Traffic Manager's memo, above quoted and adding that, as it is absolutely necessary that provision should be made for the reparing of leaky tins, the leakage, apart from the loss, being an element of danger, and as the place for making such repairs must be near the godowns, the present practice of conducting such operations in the open air opposite the godown appears to be the safest could be adopted. Read letter from the Secretary Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, dated 16th April 1894, stating that his Committe, noting the particulars given and the precautions adopted in soldering kerosine tins, are still of opinion that a shed of non-accendible materials should be erected in the vicinity of the godowns where soldering operations may be carried on, and observing that it is difficult to understand how the work of soldering tins is done during the monsoon in the open air. Read further memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 27 April 1894. Read miuntes of members of the Land and Railway Committee.

Resolution.—The present practice of repairing the soldering of tins in the open air outside the godowns is convenient and appears to be perfectly safe, and the Trustees are not prepared to interfere with it.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 17th May 1894, reporting that two spare boats are required for the pilot schooners and that it is usual to obtain such boats from William Beynon, Bo

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE latest news is that tree-daubing has begun in Calcutta, and several trees on the maidan bear the ominous patch. What class of bristles is being used is not stated, but local residents will now have an opportunity of gratifying their curiosity with regard to the mystery.

ACCORDING to Dr. Percy Frankland, the best antidote for microbes is sunshine. Some years ago he made experiments which showed that in the Thames and Lea micro-organisms are twenty times more numerous in the winter than in the summer, and other bacteriologists have since confirmed his conclusions. Dr. Frankland says that Dr. Palermo, of Naples, has recently shown by experiments that cholera bacilli, which have been "sunned" for three or four hours, become absolutely harmless, but, of course, the difficulty is to bring the microbes into direct contact with the sunshine.

PEOPLE are wondering why with insolvency staring it in the face the Government of India is not converting its 4 per cent. loan into a 3½ one. The saving would be fifty lakhs per annum, and the time could not be more opportune, for 3½ per cents are above par. At present investors are afraid to hold 4 per cents lest they should be converted on short notice, and those who have the courage to hold them are getting much higher interest than they are entitled to.

THE original concession for the Jaffa-Jerusalem Railway was obtained by a native of Jerusalem. It was built by a French company, the engines and carriages, manufactured in the United States, run over rails made in Belgium, and the most remunerative part of the passenger traffic is drawn from the British tourists.

THE heat of the last two weeks has told severely on the tramway horses in Calcutta, says a local paper, fifteen of which were reported, several days ago, to have succumbed. It is a daily occurrence to see what the conductors and drivers have learned to call a "jam," that is, a string of cars, from three to twenty (22 were counted one morning a few weeks ago on the north end of Dalhousie Square), detained by something wrong with the car in front. In these hot days this usually occurs at a turn in the road, or where there is a slight ascent.

WHEN Dr. Keess, Deputy Surgeon-General, late Principal of the Madras Medical College, and Chief Physician, General Hospital, retired from the service, his numerous friends, through the length and breadth of the Presidency, proposed to raise a memorial of the good work he had done. A committee was formed with the object of obtaining sufficient funds to establish a scholarship in the doctor's name in the local Medical College. As, however, only a little more than Rs. 1,000 was raised, and this sum was considered insufficient for founding a scholarship, the committee resolved to have a life-size portrait of Dr. Keess painted, and to present the same to Mrs. Keess. The committee has sent to the doctor, who, with his family, is at present at Stuttgart, a draft for £70. Dr. Keess will have his portrait painted by a leading German artist, and photographic copies of the painting will be sent to the donors of the fund. Dr. Keess, on behalf of Mrs. Keess, has acknowledged the receipt of the draft with thanks.

MR. C. W. WHITNEY, of "Harper's Weekly," an old Harvard man, was in England at the time of the Oxford and Cambridge boat race. He had interviews with all the prominent University rowing men, with a view to finding out under what conditions a race between Oxford and the winners of the Harvard-Yale race (which takes place in June) could be arranged. Mr. Whitney was informed that it would not be possible to get together an Oxford crew for practice until Henley Regatta was over, and that therefore, allowing at least six weeks for practice, the race could not come off before, say, the end of August or beginning of September. That time, it was suggested, might also suit the Americans, who would require a little rest after their own race. Mr. Whitney was further informed that, in the opinion of Oxford rowing men, the Americans having been defeated in the last international University race (Harvard v. Oxford, 1869), ought to send the formal challenge, and that, for the same reason, the race ought to be held on the Thames, over the Putney to Mortlake course. Mr. Whitney, who stated that he had official authority to make definite proposals, undertook to lay these views before the Harvard and Yale Boat Clubs. There the matter rests in the meantime. No challenge has been, or will be, sent from Oxford, but a challenge from the other side will meet with all due consideration there.

MR. CHARLES WYNDHAM has related to a contributor to "The Strand Magazine" some amusing anecdotes bearing upon the appetite for free admissions to the theatre. One correspondent, whose letter was opened in the interviewer's presence, modestly asked for two places in the dress circle, while observing that he had "no claim on the theatre save his great love for the drama." Another missive was enclosed in a nicely scented envelope, and was apparently from a lady. It commenced with the words, "Dear sir, will you send us two seats for the matinee on Saturday? A gentleman friend told us you always give seats away. We want to come to the afternoon performance because Ma hates theatres, and won't let us go if she can help it!" Mr. Wyndham by way of reminder labelled the former request "D. C." which may be interpreted "dress circle," or may stand for the less polite expression which he suggested. Mr. Wyndham confesses to giving orders "occasionally," and cites in particular one occasion. It appears that when he is studying a part he likes to take walks in the country. In this way he was practising his part in Mr. Gilbert's "Foggerty's Fairy" in a secluded nook in Hampstead Woods. He had arrived at a scene in which he is supposed to be mad, and has to describe a murder that he has committed. This he was doing at the top of his voice, entering into the spirit of the business, when a policeman who had been watching him unawares for some time, seized him by the collar and announced his intention of taking him to the station house. An explanation ensued, and the actor succeeded eventually in putting matters straight with the aid of a sovereign and a couple of seats for the first night of "Foggerty."

UNDER the patronage of the Minister of Fine Arts, a special performance is to be given at the Paris Opera Comique of selections from the works of M. Ambroise Thomas, to celebrate the thousandth performance of that composer's "Mignon." Mme. Galli-Marie, Mme. Calve, the brothers De Reszke, and other singers identified with his works, will contribute their services. M. Thomas, who was born in 1811, in the now German city of Metz, produced his first opera, "Le Double Echelle," as far back as the 23rd of August, 1837. His earlier productions, however, were unsuccessful, and in 1860 he seemed to retire from the contest. From that year until 1866 he wrote nothing at all but suddenly seemed to wake up, and it was then that he produced his two masterpieces, "Mignon" and "Hamlet." The famous song "Connais-tu le Pays," in the former piece, was sung by the original representative of Mignon, Madame Galli-Marie, has rather a curious history. The words were set by the composer to two different tunes, which were sung in order that the operatic company might select the one they liked best. They voted unanimously in favour of the one now so universally known. The average takings for the thousand performances of "Mignon" have been over 6,000 francs, or 240*l*. In this respect it is said to beat the record of "La Dame Blanche" or the "Pre aux Clercs."

THE Queen was (says the *World*) much pleased with her stay at Coburg, and she has announced her intention of returning there, all being well, next year. Her Majesty took the greatest pleasure in visiting Rosenau, where she stayed for a fortnight with Prince Albert nearly fifty years ago, and in driving to all the places in the neighbourhood to which they then made excursions. The Queen was also very much pleased with her luxurious quarters in the Schloss, and she liked her morning drives in the park. Her Majesty left Coburg with great regret, and would probably have stayed for a few days longer, but for a fact that she was obliged to return to England for the Council which was held at Windsor the other day; and that function could not possibly have been postponed.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

EACH succeeding anniversary, says the *Indian Spectator*, of the birthday of our revered Sovereign entitles her more and more to the gratitude of her subjects. For it can be no secret now-a-days, with the fierce light of publicity beating upon the domestic hearth as upon the Throne, that more than her personal advisers, more than her Ministers, more than her foreign allies, it is to Queen Victoria that the world owes a long spell of peace and all the blessings of life that flow from it. In private life she has been, for over half a century, the brightest exemplar of her sex and age; in the conduct of public affairs she has set the example in almost everything that pertains to her exalted office. No wielder of the royal sceptre has rendered so lowly a worship at the shrine of Duty. To us in India Her Majesty's solicitude for the improvement of the position of women, and the kindly interest she has ever evinced in its arts and humanities, especially since she deputed her favourite son to the country, will always be amongst the most precious recollections.

A RECENT ASSAULT CASE.

Says the *Indian Spectator*: It is to be wished Mr. Dastur had taken a little less 'practical' view of the case in which a European missionary prosecuted one of his white countrymen for assault at the infamous Sukhla street. If the missionary was officious in rendering his good offices, it must be remembered that he used no physical force. Had the other party a right to do so? If so, what are the Police Courts for? But it is an unsavoury subject, and we have no wish to pursue it.

The *Gujerati* discourses: The decision of the Fourth Presidency Magistrate in what is known as the Missionary Assault case is not a little extraordinary. The incidents of the case are altogether unsavoury and we refrain from commenting on them. But not only is the Magistrate's decision erroneous in the particular case but the law as enunciated by him is opposed to the ordinary notions of justic and morality. If an assault *was* committed, the Magistrate was bound to convict and punish the accused. That is the law laid down by the High Court in a number of cases. Assumming there was grave provocation as defined in Sec. 352, the Magistrate was still bound to convict and punish the defendant under Sec. 358 of the Indian Penal Code. In our judgment there has been a clear miscarriage of justice. Asregards the other observations addressed by the magistrate to the complainant we must say we dissent from them entirely. We have no sympathy with the missionaries in their wholesale attacks against indigenous creeds which they do not understand. We also feel convinced that their sweeping condemnation of every Indian religion does more harm than good to Christianity. But with all our radical differences with them we feel in the present instance that they are in the right and their cause needs encouragement from every lover of purity, virtue and high morality. If there ever was a case in which the intercession of the High Court was necessary, the present case is precisely of the kind which requires the exposition of sound principles of law and ethics independently of its individual merits and we trust steps will be taken to invoke the revisional jurisdiction of the highest tribunal in the presidency.

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS "GAZETTE."

The *Gujerati* writes: We are not sure if the Birthday Honours List has ever satisfied any one outside the body of the fortunate recipients of distinctions. This year the list is more than meagre and unsatisfactory. But we have no desire to complain, because the sensible portion of the public has ceased to attach any exaggerated importance to titles and distinction. There are three or four names in the Honours Gazette that deserve notice. The Hon. Mr. A. C. Trevor is one of the able and distinguished member of the Civil Service and he has been made a C. S. I. In Bombay every one will be pleased to learn that Dr. Blaney's distinguished services have after all been recognized, though tardily, by the bestowal upon him of a C. I. E. The Grant Old man of the Corporation is now in his seventy-first year, and we wish him many a year of health and happiness as a respected inhabitant of this city with whose interests he has so long been identified. We congratulate Mr. Jatar on the title of C. I. E. which has been conferred upon him for the exceptionally successful work as Director of Public Instruction. The commercial community has been honoured in the person of Mr. Adenwala. With the exception of a few more names, it would be difficult to divine why other names have at all been included in the list.

The *Indian Spectator* states: The honour of knighthood, conferred on the now venerable discoverer of Shorthand, will be appreciated by all who have had the benefit of the system. There is scarcely a branch of public life which has not profited by Isaac Pitman's patient and long unappreciated labours. All will rejoice at the official recognition of these, perhaps more than the object of the recognition. Amongst recipients of Birthday Honour those that will attract attention on this side are Dr. Blaney, Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwala and Mr. S. B. Jatar as C. I. E.'s; and Mr. Edulji Dosabhai, and Dewan Mitharam Gidumal as Khan Bahadur and Rai Bahadur.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* observes: So Dr. Blaney has at last been officially interred with the ceremonts of a C.I.E.! How will he look now? Will he be all the better for this bauble dangling on his gallant civic breast? Will he feel flattered at the so called "honour" conferred on him? It is all a matter of temperament how the recipient of the gimcrack takes it. As to Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwala, let us hope he is gratified with the title as a reward for all the honourable assistance rendered by him to the Aden Residency for upwards of 35 years. It is a fact that much of the present prosperity of that town is owing to the public spirit, zeal, and liberality of that Parsi merchant. We know of numberless instances in which he has rendered signal services to Government. It is only fitting therefore that *the* representative citizen of Aden should be officially recognised as a Companion of the Indian Empire.

The *Native Opinion* observes: The Honours' list has just been published by our dailies, and seems to show that, either Government had very few vacancies in the "Order of the Star of India," and did, therefore, confine them to Europeans, or thought few natives worth of the same. In regard to the "Order of the Indian Empire," Government have been judiciously parsimonious. Those on whom the "Star of India" is conferred being their servants, the authorities must know their qualifications better. As a Bombay Civilian of long standing, the Hon'ble Mr. Trevor, though not possessed of any official brilliancy, for steady yet continuous work in two important departments, has been known. Now on the Executive Council he represents the revenue department and is expected to do much good in that branch. Among those, again, on whom the "Order of the Indian Empire" is conferred are two well-known gentlemen from this presidency, viz:—Dr. Thomas Blaney and Rao Bahadur Shriram Bhikaji. The life of the first may be identified with the rise and progress of this city for which he has done so much, and in recognition of which the citizens of Bombay recently voted a statue to him and which will be shortly unveiled. As to Mr. Jatar, he is also well-known as the head of the department of Public Instruction for the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. In that department he has served long, and it must bear many an outline of the further departmental improvements initiated during his incumbency. Mr. Cowasji Dinshah Adenwalla as a merchant is known much and must have rendered to the public services in his own way. As to what are technically called "Native distinction," the Punjabees or rather the Rajputs seem to carry the lion's share of the spoil. From our own side Dewan Metharam Gidumal and Mr. Kalyan Sitaram Chitre have been raised to the honours of Rao Bahadurship. Mr. Chitre, as Dewan to the Chief of Miraj, has seen much work and may have given satisfaction to his master. On the whole the selection made seem to be good, though there was a large field from which larger selections might well have been made.

THE STATUE OF SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

The *Hindu Punch* says: Jalandhar Nath's speculations about vandalism in the People's Palace must be fresh in our readers' minds. The scene changed to the people's park last week, where the impious hands of mischief were laid on the statue of Sir Richard Temple. Various speculations are rife in the city as to how the imposing marble features of our late ubiquaions Governor came to be black-tarred so mysteriously. Some think it is the deed of some admirer of Sir Richard who wishes the monument protected against the influence of evil eye by so daubing the face of his idol in the same manner as the fond Indian mother besmears the cheeks of her darling baby with lampblack. Others believe in the legend of the statue being worshipped as midnight by ignorant peasants, who mistake it for the God of Famine and propitiate the idol by secret offerings—this probably in remembrance of Sir Richard's starvation allowance of "the one pound ration" during the late famine in this Presidency. The tar, they say, must have been mistaken by some blind devotee for the inevitable *shendur* or vermillion paint. Yet another idea is that some patriotic soothsayer, divining a dire calamity impending over the city, sought to avert the evil by improvising a scare-crow, and, finding the physiognomy of Sir Richard sufficiently fierce, selected it for his purpose, and to add to the terror inspired by the stren aspect of the state gave the face the hue of ebony. But the most philosophic speculation on the suject that has reached this office is the following: Sir Richard Temple is supposed by many to have often acted under inspiration: he could see and feel thing that were not tangible to others. For instance, he believed India was a rich country where the peasantry used copper and brass utensils, decked their bodies with gold and silver ornaments, and buried large stores of grain to provide against famines. The people, he always considered, were free from want and were happy. This rosesate view of things was always present to his mind Lakshmi, the Goddess of Fortune, had smiled on him and he knew best her haunts. A supernatural radiance had gathered about him. The unthinking Indians regarded him as a deluded optimist; but the wise few who could see beneath the surface knew the force of his inspiration. Lakshmi shone and spoke through him. The sudden darkening of his visage therefore portended ill. The Indian Treasury was empty, and Laksmi's great favourite had just retired from Parliament into seclusion, and this omen of the statue following so sharp was no ordinary coincidence but foreboded some grave financial disaster to the country. Such are the various explanations given of the sudden metamorphosis. Mr. *Punch*, however, sees nothing but mirthful mischief in the occurrence, and if he can lay his hands on the author of this pasquinade, he would not act as the relentless Sextus Quintus of old did, for a somewhat similar practical joke, when he cut off the lampooner's hands and tongue, but he would hoist the vandal with his own petard, viz., black-tar him for public exhibition by the side of the disfigured monument.

The *Subodha Patrika* writes: It is so long since Sir Richard Temple left our shores to doze comfortably in his seat in the House of Commons that it is a wodner who could have conceived the idea to disfigure his statue. Sir Richard, whilst he ruled among us, was by no means popular. But hes had the good fortune to secure a few admirers and friends who voted him a statue and presented it to the Municipality. Since then it has stood in a prominent part or the city alone and not greatly be friended, in sunshine and in rain for many a long year. But the stern and dogged mien of the image braving all and sundry which even the elements have respected has been standing quietly among us as the original has slept innocently in the House of Commons, so that the worst malice had not the remotest motive for mischief of any sort. The wantonness of the insult therefore admits of no extenuation. The mischief done can be cured though not without considerable trouble. But it would be a pity if the perpetrators of the act should long remain undiscovered and unpunished. The respect due to one who once ruled over us requires that the statue be ensured against similar outrage in the future.

The *Gujerat Darpan* states: During the night of Saturday last the marble statue of Sir Richard Temple which stands at the end of the Mayo Road in Bombay was disfigured with coal-tar and a pot of tar and a piece of sack-cloth were found lying by the pedestal in the morning. We strongly disapproved of the movement to set up an equestrian bronze statue of Lord Lansdowne but we indignantly resent all cowardly attempts at this sort of vandalism. It is not that we are a staunch admirer of Sir Richard and his dogmas, but however great the difference may be between him and the opponents of his policy yet one cannot pass over this disgraceful circumstance without being shocked at the gross insult offered to Sir Richard in this cowardly manner. The perpetration of the act at the time of Sir Richard's retirement from public life looks very much like a kick to the retiring personage, and it is in this sence that we denounce it. A ruffianly vulgar act may do for the irascible and intolerant nations of the west who commonly practice such sordid tricks to resent public measures; but the peace loving and contented Indians see in it an immoral infection of western vulgarity. It may be hoped that the perpetrators of the deed would be traced out and dealt with according to law.

THE MYSTERIOUS TREE-MARKING.

The *Native Opinion* writes: The latest information tells us that the smearing of trees has proceeded as far as the Azamgadh district and that the marking consists of two colours—green and yellow with a cow's hair in the middle. It is certainly a wonderful thing that the authors of this mysterious affair should have, so far, eluded all inquiries. Such working cannot fail to have some influence on the ignorant people. The markings have, at any rate, disturbed not a few Europeans here and in England and various interpretations have been put on them. In our opinion, these markings have not the slightest political significance. They may, perhaps, indicate a possible renewal of the cow-killing disturbances on or about the 15th of June next on which this year's *Bakri i id* falls. We cannot persuade ourselves to think that the bad feeling generated by the reckless slaughter of cows by Mahomedans has died out. The policy of Government has, in a way, encouraged the Mahomedans in their revolting practices—practices which, according to the Government of India itself are not indispensable according to the Koran—and this cannot but tend to exasperate the Hindus. Not that we look with unconcern upon the pass to which the matters have unfortunately come. We simply point out in what way the markings are perhaps to be explained.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE MANCHESTER CUP.

THE Manchester Cup of 2,000 sovs. (250 sovs. in plate, the rest in specie), added to a handicap sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each; 10 ft., winners after the declaration of the weights of 200 sovs. 5lbs., twice, or once of 500, 10lbs. extra; the second to receive 300 sovs. and the third 100 out of the stakes, entrance 3 sovs, the only forfeit if declared. One mile and three-quarters (51 subs.)

Mr Buchanan's bl h Shancrotha, by Geologist—Pannier, 6yrs, 7st 12lbs, J Woodburn ..... †
Sir R Jardine's br c Red Ensign, by Paradox—Red Rag, 4yrs, 8st 5lbs, Finlay ..... †
Mr G Meadow's ch h Progression, by Peter—Improvement, 5yrs, 7st 7lbs, G Brown 3
Capt Macbell's br c Kilsallaghan, by Brown Prince—Gipsy, 4yrs, 7st 2lbs 4
Baron de Hirsch's br c Watercress, by Springfield—Wharfedale, 5yrs, 9st 0
Mr M D Peacock's ch g Golden Drop, by Tertius—Golden Fringe, 5yrs, 8st 5lbs 0
Sir John Thursby's br g Paddy, by Skylark—Mavourneen, 5yrs, 8st 4lbs 0
Mr C Perkins' b h Dare Devil, by Robert the Devil—Flora McIvor, 6yrs, 8st 4lb 0
Mr T Cannon's b c Irish Wake, by Master Kildare—Festival, 4yrs, 8st 3lbs 0
Mr A Taylor's b c Aborigine, by Exile II.—Kookaburra, 4yrs, 7st 8lbs 0
Sir J Blundell Maple's b g Pilot, by Pell Mell—Amondell, 5yrs, 7st 7lbs 0
Mr J H Houldsworth's br h Carrick, by Springfield—Rozelle, aged, 7st 6lbs 0
Mr Jersey's b c Nobleman, by Quicklime—My Lady, 4yrs, 7st 4lbs 0
Mr J Lowther's ch c Hounsditch, by Peter—Clarissima, aged, 6st 11lbs 0
Mr Bleakley's br h Ancajano, by Ard—Evelina III, 5yrs, 6st 10lbs 0
Mr J Lowther's ch c Low Moor, by Swillington—Hematite, 4yrs, 6st 4lbs 0

(Shancrotha trained by W. I'Anson, Molton; Red Ensign, by F. Bates, Middleham.) Betting: 6 to 1 against Red Ensign, 100 to 7 Shancrotha.

THE NEWMARKET STAKES.

The Newmarket stakes of 4,500 sovs., a sweepstakes of 30 sovs. each, the remainder from the fund, for three-year-olds; colts 9st., fillies 8st. 11lbs.; the second to receive 10 per cent. and the third 5 per cent. upon the whole stake; A. F. one mile and two furlongs, straight. 107 subs. Closed 13th September 1892.

The Earl of Rosebery's b c Ladas, by Hampton—Illuminata J Watts 1
Mr Douglas Baird's br c St Florian, by St Simon—Palmflower, M Cannon 2
Mr Daniel Cooper's b or br f Glare, by Ayrshire—Footlight, T Loates 3
The Duke of Portland's br c Galston, by Ayrshire—Dorothea, W Bradford 0
Mr T Jennings' ch c Sir John Brosd, by Poulet—Valentine, by Kingcraft A White 0

(Winner trained by M. Dawson, Newmarket.) Betting: 100 to 8 on Ladas. Won in a canter by two lengths.

THE DERBY.

The latest betting on the Derby as wired from London, Thursday, May 24, is:—9 to 4 on Ladas, 6 to 1 against Matchbox.—*Asian.*

THE following new companies have been registered in England.—Strong & Co., Limited (£10 shares) capital £15,000; Chemical Union, Limited (£10 shares), capital £10,000; Perry Cross Estate Company, Limited (50 shares), capital £25,000; Port of London and General Ship-loading and discharging Company, Limited (£1 shares) capital £25,000; Port of Manchester Carrying Company, Limited (£5 shares), capital £50,000; William Rumney & Co., Limited (£10 shares), capital £150,000; Earlswood Tin Plate Company, Limited (£10 shares), capital £12,000; St. George Athletic Ground Company, Limited (£10 shares) capital £12,000; Spencer, Turner, and Boldero, Limited (£5 shares), capital £450,000; Embreville Iron Company Limited (£1 shares), capital £215,000; Foxhole Tin Plate Company, Limited (£50 shares), capital £20,000; Spiller's Nephews Biscuit Company, Limited (£10 shares), capital £100,000; "Cuppa-Lambro" Steamship Company, Limited (£50 shares) capital £20,000; M. Schwabe & Co., Limited (£10 shares), capital £150,000; Metallic Drawing Roll Company, Limited (£10 shares), capital £30,000; Julia-Taltal Nitrate Company, Limited (£1 shares), capital £200,000; City and Westminster Properties, Limited (£1 shares) capital £20,000; Cycle Spring Chair Wheel Syndicate, Limited (£1 shares) capital £20,000.

SKETCHES OF PARLIAMENT.

JOKING AT TITLES OF HONOUR.

ON the motion to go into Committee of Supply in the House of Commons on the evening of Friday, May 4, Sir W. Lawson moved as an amendment—"That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that whenever she bestows any title of honour on any of her subjects she will be graciously pleased to issue a statement of the services for which such honours are bestowed, in the same manner as is done when the Victoria Cross is granted." He said that it was a short, unassuming, non-contentious amendment. It had nothing to do with hereditary titles of the House of Lords in its political aspects or functions. It had solely to do with marks of honour or reward, peerages, baronetages—(hear, hear, and laughter)—knightages, stars, garters and thistles. (Laughter.) These distinctions gave a man a sort of pull by giving a handle to his name why he had no idea, except for the reason given by Thomas Carlyle, that this country contained 35 millions of people, mostly fools. Take a baronetcy. He did not seen any value in it. (Laughter.) He had heard him described as one who was not a nobleman and had ceased to be a gentleman. (Laughter.) Yet these titles of honour, as they knew, were sought. All snobs wanted to be nobs, all asses sought thistles, and all Radicals wanted to be peers. In that sense titles had a conventional value, and he considered them as assets of the nation.

Sir W. Harcourt said he understood he was expected to give his hon. friend some information on this subject, but he was sorry to say that he was not in a position to do so, for he had never been in the position of dispensing honours. There were difficulties in the way of the proposal of his hon. friend. The truth was that in the old days this practice did obtain. He had seen a great many of the old patents of nobility, very long documents, which contained all the styles and titles, merits and virtues of their recipients. They corresponded very much with epitaphs—(laughter)—and they detailed a great many virtues which nobody ever suspected their owners possessed. (Laughter.) It was said *de mortuis nihil nisi bonum*. He would say *de honoratis nihil nisi optimus*. (Cheers and laughter.) It would be an invidious task, he was sure, to attribute to the recipients of honours a great number of merits which nobody ever believed them to possess. If, for instance, he had to describe the hereditary honours which his hon. friend (Sir W. Lawson) possessed, he should attribute to him every virtue under the sun except that which his hon. friend attributed to some holders of the Victoria Cross, that of having saved some people from water. (Great laughter.) On the other hand, if his hon. friend had to give him (Sir W. Harcourt) a character for the more transient honour which he held, he was sure his hon. friend would extol him far beyond his merits. (Laughter.) But on these occasions, when honours were bestowed, they saw in the daily organ of the press eulogiums on the recipients of these honours. He hoped his hon. friend would admit that whatever crimes the two front benches had committed they had not been guilty of conferring upon or indulging themselves in decorations. There were people who did attach enormous value to these distinctions; he did not know why it was so. Lord Melbourne observed that there was only one order in the world worth having, and that was the Garter, because here was no merit connected with it, and that made it the first order in Europe. (Laughter.) He did not know that to go into these matters in a solemn and serious and improving manner was the best way of dealing with them. He had always thought that romances which had a moral object were the dullest and the poorest, and if they had decorations, and in the same way endeavoured to attach a serious moral value to them, they destroyed their interest very much. (Laughter.) There was a good deal of amusing speculation in regard to these decorations as to why in the world the person desired to have them, and next as to why he obtained them. It would spoil very much the object by attempting to define it. (Laughter.) After all as a great writer observed. "There was a good deal of human nature about man—(laughter)—and that being so he did not think they need endeavour to reach the councils of perfection. In those circumstances he could not support the amendment. The House divided and Sir Wilfrid Lawson's motion was rejected by 52 to 34 votes.

MR. GOSCHEN CRITICISING THE BUDGET.

When the debate on the Budget Bill was resumed on Tuesday Mr. Goschen delivered a remarkable and telling speech, which fairly bristled with effective points. He declined to deal at any length with the beer and spirit duties, as they had been dealt with sufficiently by previous speakers. Turning to the treatment of the Income-tax, he quoted from Mr. Gladstone to show that it should not be resorted to to redress the financial business on every occasion—it should rather be regarded as a great reservoir which should only be attacked on occasions of great emergency. Not only had the Chancellor of the Exchequer increased the Income-tax, but he had in the same year and at the same time weakened it as a national resource by the abatements he had made. Dealing with the change in the death duties, Mr. Goschen condemned the principle of graduation root and branch, though on this point he confessed that he was not to be taken as expressing the mind of the whole Opposition, some of whom accepted and approved of the principle, but only as expressing his own individual views. He reminded the House that Sir William Harcourt had declared that "all the economists" were in favour of the principle, but had carefully abstained from producing a single authority in support of the statement. This omission Mr. Goschen hastened to supply, and he flooded the House with quotations from economist after economist, one of whom had called graduation "a mild form of robbery," a second had described it as "pillage," and a third had declared that it was "a system altogether at variance with all the rules of taxation that had been laid down"—facts which led Mr. Goschen to the conclusion that Sir William had "unfortunately forgotten some of his authorities and distorted the remainder." He found considerable danger in the application of the principle, and thought it might lead to an even smaller revenue from death duties than was obtained at present. He gave a typical case of a man with four children and a fortune of £257,000. Under the existing duty his estate—personalty—would pay £10,300; under the present Budget it would, at 7 per cent., pay £17,500. Under those circumstances what would such a man do? If he gave each of his four children £26,000 within his lifetime, his fortune would fall below £150,000 and would only pay £9,000, or considerably less than was paid under the present rate. The fact was that these abnormally high rates would set people at work to see how they could escape, so that even the present low rates would not be realised. He maintained that under this Budget the poor would suffer as well as the rich—it would affect Scottish crofters, the Irish peasantry, and the small holders of land of England—and holding the view that the Budget would result in fresh complications, fresh inequalities, fresh injustices, he should rank himself with Mr. Grant Lawson and vote against the second reading of the bill.

THE BUDGET BILL.

At one o'clock on Friday morning, May 11, the Government, by a majority of 14 in a House of 607 members, obtained a second reading for the Budget Bill. The result was greeted with strong manifestations of party feeling on both sides, the announcement of the numbers being received with cheering, counter-cheering, and ironical laughter from the Opposition, while a number of Nationalists, conspicuous among whom were Mr. Wm. O'Brien and Mr. Crilly, repeated the now rather stale piece of stagecraft which consists in standing up and waving hats. The debate by which the division was preceded was, for the most part, tame, but it was brought to an effective close by speeches from Mr. Balfour and Sir Wm. Harcourt.

The sitting began with some further debate on the third reading of the Cambridge Corporation Bill which, however, was speedily disposed of, the motion being carried on a division by 145 votes against 112. Then Ministers found themselves confronted by no fewer than 107 questions—the highest total this session—the putting and answering of which occupied the best part of two hours. The topics here dealt with were multitudinous and embarrassing in their variety, ranging over such diverse subjects as "mixed trains" on Irish railways, the extension of the Liverpool city boundaries, the slavetrade, the clove plantations in Pemba, the financial condition of Tralee Union, the "T. M. Healy Branch" of a benefit society at Cleator Moor, drink licences at Stornoway, casts from the antique at South Kensington, harbour accommodation at Trinidad, the importation of prison-made German brushes, the rhetorical indiscretions of Father Humphreys, postal anomalies, lunatics in Belfast workhouse, the Behring Sea question, pleuro-pneumonia cases from Canada, the "frog's march" in the Army, the removal of cultch from the Essex fishing grounds, beam trawling in the Firth of Clyde, stage-carriage licences in London, the report on bovine tuberculosis, the personnel of the mercantile marine, the overcrowding of workmen's trains, and many others. The replies of real importance, however, were few and far between. Mr. J. W. Lowther was informed by Sir Edward Grey that the agreement between King Mwanga and Sir Gerald Portal, dated the 29th of last May, has not yet been formally approved or ratified, but that the decision of the Government with regard to Uganda will be duly made known to Mwanga. Mr. Woodall, answering Captain Bowles and Colonel Lockwood, said that, as sufficient time has not elapsed to ascertain all particulars regarding the explosion at Waltham Abbey, the War Secretary has not yet come to a decision on the expediency of revising the pension scheme. He added, however, that, with the sanction of the Treasury, the usual allowance will be made to the families of the men who have lost their lives by the explosion. Some pointed questions were put to the Attorney-General by Mr. Hanbury as to the rules which govern the attendance of Her Majesty's judges in court. The reply was that the matter is one for the judges own arrangement, that it is governed by their own sense of responsibility, that there is no controlling authority, and that no rules exist which lay down the conditions and hours of attendance. Taking up the Attorney-General's phrase, "sense of responsibility," Mr. Hanbury asked whether it was within his knowledge that a part-heard case was adjourned from last Monday until yesterday; whether he was aware that the judge who adjourned it was absent from court on both days, but present at Newmarket Races; and whether he would direct the attention of the Lord Chancellor to the matter. "I know nothing of the circumstances," was, however, Sir John Rigby's reply, "and the Lord Chancellor does not exercise any jurisdiction." The unofficial telegram from India reporting that two companies of the 17th Native Infantry have mutinied at Agra was the subject of a question addressed by Mr. Brodrick to the Secretary for India, but Mr. Fowler was only in a position to say that he had telegraphed to the Viceroy for information, but has not yet received a reply. Sir William Harcourt, interrogated by Mr. David Thomas, was unable to promise facilities for progress with the Mines (Eight Hours) Bill, which the House has read a second time; and Sir John Hibbert told Mr. T. W. Russell that it will probably be necessary for the Government to ask for a Vote on Account a week or ten days after the reassembling of the House. A Bill was introduced by Mr. Arnold Morley, and read a first time, to amend the law relating to deposits in savings banks by charitable and other societies.

When the orders of the day were read, the debate on the motion to read the Budget Bill a second time was resumed by Mr. John Ellis, who made a speech in warm support of the Government proposals. He took occasion to remark on "the shyness and hesitation" of the Opposition in regard to the Income Tax portion of the scheme, and contended that every member who voted against the Bill would be voting against the extension of the principle of abatements at the lower end of the Income Tax scale. He argued, too, that as the representatives of "the trade" who joined in the debate, have based their case upon the injuries which the Budget will do to their own special interest, it is useless to raise the cry of "the poor man's beer." As to the death duties, he held that the matter of graduation is one which must be settled, not by high doctrines of philosophy, but on the principles of common sense. The Budget, as a whole, commended itself to him as a just and sagacious plan of dealing with a state of financial affairs for which the present Government cannot be held responsible. Mr. Clancy formally announced, on behalf of himself and his fellow-Parnellites, their determination to vote against the Bill, which contains the elements of "sheer plunder," remarking that if they took any other course they would be giving further encouragement to this aggravation of the injustice of taxation. Mr. Gibson Bowles, who spoke for considerably over an hour, directed his remarks principally to the death duties. Varying Mr. Goschen's Australian metaphor, he described Sir William Harcourt's propsal as "a Botany Bay Budget," and predicted that the new succession duty, besides being utterly incapable of collection in full, would offer temptations for evasion. Not only would it carry "sack and pillage into the homes of England," but it would encourage family discord and treachery. Capital would be driven out of the country; the goose that laid the golden eggs would be put to flight; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, dreaming the dream of a democratic Budget, beheld the sinister figures of death, drink, and Income Tax, which combined as in the dream of Nebuchadnezzar to form an image of gold, silver, brass, iron, and clay—which figure Mr. Bowles regarded it as his Parlimentary duty to shatter. Mr. Saunders, coming next, attacked the Government for its neglect to grapple with the problems of the Newcastle Programme, for which irrelevancy he was called to order by the Speaker, but he sat down without making it clear how he intended to vote. Sir Isaac Holden described the Budget as "moderate, rational, and democratic"; while Mr. Bousfield though admitting that some of the principles were good, argued that the carrying into application of those principles, on the lines of the present Bill, would introduce difficulties, hardships, inconveniences, and inequalities. Mr. Snape and Mr. Humphreys-Owen—the latter in a maiden speech—spoke in commendation of the Budget, which was criticised by Sir A. Acland-Hood.

Mr. Balfour rose, soon after ten o'clock, to wind up the debate for the Opposition. The House was now crowded and animated, and he was in excellent form. He began by examining Lord Rosebery's recent declaration that Sir William Harcourt at one bound has placed himself in the foremost rank of financiers. If this was merely a piece of courtesy by one colleague towards another, he had no comment to make upon it; but if it represented the Prime Minister's serious judgment, all he could say was that the Prime Minister's judgment was, if possible, worse than the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget. That Budget was inconsistent with the traditions of Liberal finance, and if Lord Rosebery's account of it was accurate, Sir W. Harcourt had reared himself upon the ruins of the principles of his predecessors. The Leader of the Opposition went on to criticise the Government's treatment of brewers and publicans. This part of the Budget was an attack upon a class, and was apparently animated by the belief that it was an unpopular class which could be insulted with impunity. The doctrine that an industry should be marked out for exceptional treatment because it was a profitable one savoured of Oriental rather than of Western finance—it was the finance of a despot who cultivated an industry until it was ripe for being robbed. Then Mr. Balfour passed on to the death duties and the question of graduation, remarking here that unless the ratio of graduation was fixed and clearly defined they would be putting out to sea without compass or guide. The system now proposed was bad alike in principle and in practice, for it would not only be inconvenient to the Treasury, but would involve endless litigation and throw enormous expense upon the community. The special burdens imposed upon realty, by the incidence of the new succession duty, were in turn examined and discussed, Mr. Balfour here remarking that he had no desire to protect any class, rich or poor. He, however, desired equality, and would not sit down patiently under a crude simplification of the Death Duties, which absolutely ignored all the difficulties that had to be dealt with. Why he and his friends opposed the second reading was because they objected to the method by which the principles of the Budget were sought to be carried out in all their details. Thir objections, in short, were an accumulation of a large number of criticisms which they focussed in the one amendment that the Bill should be read a second time that day six months. Sound finance dictated that taxation should be easy and cheap in collection, certain in its incidence, equal as between similarly situated individuals, equal between classes, and that it should leave capital free to go where it could be most usefully employed; but all these five principles were violated, for the present Budget was unjust, costly, and radically inequitable."

Sir Wm. Harcourt, who followed, made a general reply, in which he vindicated the principal points of his Budget scheme—the increased duty on beer and spirits, the Death Duties, Income Tax, and so on. The attitude of the Opposition in taking "the unprecedented course" of moving the rejection of the Bill, or in legal phraseology, of raising the general issue, made it unnecessary for him to go into all those dreary and minute particulars, which belonged more appropriately to the committee than the second reading stage. He welcomed the fact that they were about to arrive at a point when the fate of the Budget was to be decided, but he did not have it in his heart to blame the Opposition for having sp

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

Discovered and Invented by RICHARD FREEMAN in 1844, and Introduced into India in 1850.

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THE MOST VALUABLE INDIAN AND TROPICAL REMEDY KNOWN.

IT MAY BE *ABSOLUTELY RELIED ON FOR THE TREATMENT OF*

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERA,
FEVER, INFLUENZA, AGUE,
CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, AND DENGUE FEVER.

No other remedy known possesses in so marked a degree the properties of a *Sedative*, an *Antispasmodic*, an *Astringent* or *Diaphoretic*; hence Freeman's Chlorodyne has established for itself a reputation in India as being a remedial agent of extreme utility, and possessing properties of immense importance both to Europeans and Natives. Quinine, since the introduction of Freeman's Chlorodyne, no longer holds in India the position it once did, for in those cases of Fever, and the various forms of Neuralgia in which Quinine has completely failed, even when given in half-drachm doses, the administration of Freeman's Chlorodyne has been found to succeed.

It is very common practice in India now to take a small dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne night and morning when Cholera is rife, as a Prophylactic, instead of taking, as formerly was the custom, a dose of Quinine. It is far more palatable, does not produce nausea and sickness, which Quinine nearly always does but is far more efficacious, producing a feeling of comfort and warmth, and restoring confidence to the nervous. People who travel much in India, whether by Palkee-dawk, Train or Boat, and Soldiers on the line of march, should always carry Freeman's Chlorodyne. In no country in the world are people so suddenly seized with Diarrhœa and Cholera as in India.

INDIAN DISEASES, AND THEIR TREATMENT BY FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE.

FEVERS.—In that form of low Fever, the result of Miasma, and peculiar to many districts of India, *e.g.*, Assam Fever, Peshawur Fever, Gorukpur Fever, Burdwan Fever, and so on, Freeman's Chlorodyne is now used, on a very large scale, both by Medical Men, Planters Missionaries, and others, in preference to Quinine. In many cases of fever, which prevail in India, especially in the Tea districts of Assam, Chittagong, Cachar, Sylhet, the Kangra Valley, Darjeeling, and elsewhere, Freeman's Chlorodyne has proved immensely superior, in its curative powers, to Quinine, and experience seems to show that if given at THE VERY COMMENCEMENT, IT CUTS SHORT THE FEVER. And one well-known Planter in Assam thus writes:—"Since I have used Freeman's Chlorodyne the sick-list has been reduced fifty per cent., "and this fact, together with the price of Freeman's Chlorodyne being half that of Quinine, my Direc- "tors have been much pleased with the saving of expense on this score, to say nothing of the labour "being more satisfactorily performed. Many of the coolies come of their own accord to myself or the "Native Doctor and ask for 'Freeman Sahib Diwa.' There can be no question that Freeman's Chloro- "dyne is becoming daily more appreciated and more popular in all the Tea Gardens, and I should think "throughout India generally. In the early stages of Diarrhœa and Dysentery it acts like a charm, and "we hang up in the Tea houses and offices your explicit directions for the treatment of Cholera."

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—These are two of the most common diseases in India, and it is well known that if the former disease is at once checked, the probabilities are you have warded off the latter malady.

AS AN ASTRINGENT.—The effects of Freeman's Chlorodyne in these diseases are most signal; in Diarrhœa, if given soon enough, it seldom fails to check the disease; in Dysentery it produces healthy evacuations, checking the passage of blood and mucus, while its Anodyne effects are shown by rapidly relieving pain, spasms, and tenesmus, supporting the system, keeping up the warmth of the surface and extremities of the body, and, at the same time, moderating the action of the bowels.

ASIATIC OR MALIGNANT CHOLERA.—In all stages of this epidemic malady recent investigations by the most eminent Scientists and Medical Men in all countries prove Freeman's Chlorodyne to be the only known Specific. A separate paper, specially drawn up by an Indian Army Surgeon, accompanies every bottle, from the smallest size to the large ones which contain a pint and are proportionally cheaper.

AS AN ANTISPASMODIC AND SEDATIVE FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN and in that large class of nervous affections so prevalent throughout India, no remedy is exhibited with so much confidence or such gratifying result as FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE. Tic-doloreux, Sciatica, Cramp, Neuralgia, Colic, Gout, Tooth and Ear-ache, and all other forms of Nerve pain, its administration has been found to exercise most remarkable curative effects. The pain is AT ONCE relieved, the nervous system is quieted, and sleep is produced without exciting the action of the heart or producing subsequent nervous headache. Dr. Aitken, in his Science and Practice of Medicine, Vol. ii., p. 983, recommends in the treatment of Colic Cholorodyne.

ASTHMA.—As an antispasmodice for this malady it is a very valuable medicine, and many old Indians never hesitate, on the approach of an attack, at once to take a dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne. Its effect in all Asthmatic affections is very striking. Shortly after taking it in these cases, a feeling of comfort commences, and a tranquil composed state ensues, followed by the entire cessation of the distressing shortness of breath and difficulty of breathing and sleep.

IN COLDS, INFLUENZA, AND AGUE, Freeman's Chorodyne is employed with much benefit. When prescribed for the two former diseases it produces a general glow, followed by a free perspiration, during which the pulse improves in character from a feeble, quick and bounding one to a full elastic compressible pulse. In Ague it frequently prevents an attack; or failing this, reduces the violence of the fit to a minimum.

FULL PARTICULARS AS TO DOSE, &c., ARE WRAPPED ROUND EACH BOTTLE.

THE TESTIMONIALS, EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL REPORTS, PUBLIC PRESS, &c.

(1).—AFGHAN WAR.

"Head Quarters Staff, Cabul,
"May 5th, 1880.

"MR. R. FREEMAN

"DEAR SIR,

"It is with much pleasure that I am able to state that your Chlorodyne has been of Special Service to me in alleviating the wearisome Spasms of Asthma, which is here existent in an aggravated form. Many of my patients now come and beg me to give them that medicine which always relieves them, and which I need hardly say is your Chlorodyne.

"Yours faithfully,
"CHARLES W. OWEN, L.R.C.P.,
"Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng.,
"*The Divisional Head Quarters,*
"*Staff and Civil Surgeon, Cabul.*"

(2).—RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

The "TIMES," AUGUST 13th, 1877.—From our Own Correspondent with the Russian Army.

Okum, *July 25th* 1877.

"The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian Camp was dreadful, and had we remained there a few weeks longer, dysentery and typhoid fever would have played more havoc in our ranks than the bombs of the Turks. I myself acquired an unenviable reputation as a doctor owing to my being provided with a small bottle of CHLORODYNE, with which I EFFECTED MIRACULOUS CURES."

(3).—FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Copy of Testimonial and letter from Monsieur BONJOUR BARTHELEMY, Delegate of the Society for the Relief of the Wounded, founder of the Catholic Committee, Decorated with the Cross of the Convention of the Geneva.

"LE CAILLON PRES MEUNG SUR LOIR, FRANCE, *June 18th* 1873.

"I hereby attest that the CHLORODYNE manufactured by RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST OF LONDON, is the best remedy against CHOLERA and DYSENTERY; and further affirm, as Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances and of French Prisoners during the War from 1870 to 1871, that a large number of those under my care were attacked with DYSENTERY, and that by means of his CHLORODYNE they were in a few days perfectly cured.—(*Signed*) BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

"LE CAILLO, *May 25th* 1873.

"DEAR SIR,

"I shall feel obliged if you will have the kindness to forward me a bottle of your Chlorodyne. You will perhaps be surprised to know how I became acquainted with your beneficial remedy. In 1870 war was declared against Prussia. I was appointed Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances, and among the contents of the medicine chests were many bottles of your Chlorodyne from your establishment, which was used extensively by the Medical Staff. I also used it in my Hospital, and I can truly say that every person attacked with Dysentery, to whom I administered twenty to twenty-five drops, was very shortly cured. I was afterwards appointed Director of French Prisoners, and can state that one morning, while I was going my daily round, I found twenty-five of them suffering from Dysentery, concerning whom the medical men had no hope. I at once administered to them twenty-five drops of your Chlorodyne, and in a few days *all were restored to perfect health.*

"You have my full permission to make use of my name in your circulars, as testifying the value of your Chlorodyne.

"MR RICHARD FREEMAN." "Believe me, dear Sir, yours faithfully, BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

(4).—MESSAGE FROM EARL RUSSELL.

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL transmitted to Mr. R. FREEMAN, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE, the following extract of a despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, September 17th, 1864,:—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

(5).—MEDICAL MEN.

Testimonials from Medical men have been received to the number of many thousands.

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GENUINE CHLORODYNE IS ONLY MANUFACTURED BY THE SOLE INVENTOR,

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The Indian Public are respectfully requested to Notice that FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE is the ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE, and the extraordinary Medical Reports on its efficacy render it of vital importance that they should obtain the "GENUINE," which is only sold under the protection of the Government authorising a Stamp bearing the words, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE," without which it is spurious.

Four Chancery Suits terminated in favour of FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, and against J. Collis Browne and J. T. Davenport, Lord Chancellor Selbourne, Lord Justice James, and Lord Justice Mellish, condemned their proceedings, and decreed them to pay all costs. Reports of the suits in "Times," January 12 and July 13, 1864, and April 29 and July 24, 1873, and "British Medical Journal," May 3, 1873.

Anglo-Indian and Native Purchasers are cautioned not to have palmed upon them any substitute. There are other preparations bearing the name of Chlorodyne, but quite devoid of its wonderful effects. See that the Trade Mark, "The Elephant" or "Hathi," is on the wrapper, &c., which is the only True Chlorodyne.

THE BEST BLOOD Purifier AND TONIC For Old And Young TO QUICKEN THE Appetite, Remove that Tired Feeling, AND Make the Weak STRONG USE

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Cures others, will cure you

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Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,

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THE FINEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD IS

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In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

NOTE.—For MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS, *and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* ELIXIR, *and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent* HOARSENESS, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the* VOICE.

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SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.

TO CURE Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.

Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

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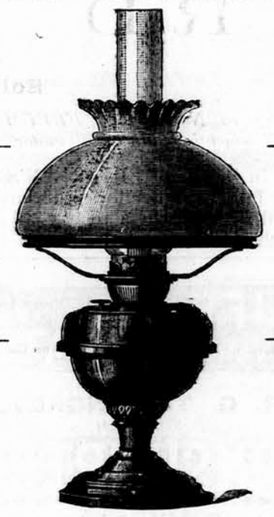
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